The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Suspension of Negotiations Between Italy and Austria.

Admiral Farragut and His Squadron En Route to St. Petersburgh.

Death of Ira Aldridge, the African Tragedian.

Turkish Denial of the Cruelties Practiced in the Isle of Candia.

ITALY.

Negotiations with Austria Concerning the Boundaries Suspended.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The negotiations which for a long time have been pending between Austria and Italy, for the settlement of the boundaries between the two countries, and in regard to the disposition of the archives of the former Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, have been suspended.

The Cholera in Palermo.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Dispatches have been received which state that the cholera is raging with considerable violence at Palermo, in Sicily.

PRUSSIA.

Admiral Farragut and Squadron at Stettin, En Route to St. Petersburgh.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The United States squadron under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT has been at the Prussian naval port of Stettin during the past week. The Admiral was received with great honors by the Prussian officers.

The fleet subsequently sailed for St. Petersburgh, where it is expected Admiral FARRAGUT will receive a warm welcome.

POLAND.

Death of Ira Aldridge, the African Tragedian.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

IRA ALDRIDGE, the celebrated African tragedian, is dead. His death occurred while he was on a professional tour in Poland.

CANDIA.

The Perpetration of Cruelties Imputed to the Turkish Forces Officially Denied.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 11—Evening.

The Turkish Government has sent a circular note in regard to Cretan affairs to its diplomatic representatives at the European Courts. The note emphatically denies that there is any truth in the various reports of cruelties perpetrated by the Turkish forces in Candia, and complains that the vessels of the great Powers continue to remove refugees from the island.

TURKEY.

Outrage Offered the United States Minister by a Turkish Admiral.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

A Turkish Admiral recently forcibly took a dispatch from a servant of the United States Minister Resident, EDWARD JOY MORRIS. It is reported that Mr. MORRIS has since laid the case before the Turkish Government and demanded redress for the outrage. The reply of the Sublime Porte has not transpired.

IRELAND.

The Railway Accident at Bray Head.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Later dispatches from the scene of the recent railway accident at Bray Head, Ireland, indicate that the first accounts received were greatly exaggerated. Only a portion of the train left the track. Three coaches were precipitated into the sea. Four persons were killed outright, though there were many dangerously injured. Nearly everybody on the train was killed or injured.

The Trial of Gen. Fariola Postponed.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

By the consent of the Government the trial of Gen. FARIOLA, who was reported to have turned Queen's evidence, has been postponed.

RUSSIA.

Treaty of Peace Between Russia and Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The war which has been carried on between Russia and Bokhara, has terminated. A treaty of peace was concluded yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The United States War Steamer Swatara to Proceed to Crete.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The United States war steamer *Swatara* has been ordered to proceed to Crete.

FRANCE.

Conflagration in Bordeaux—Reported Loss of Life.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 11—Evening.

There has been a great fire at Bordeaux, during which eighty persons are reported to have been killed or injured.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The North German Lloyd's steamship *Deutschland*, Capt. WESSELS, which sailed from New-York on the 3d of August, has arrived at this port, on her way to Bremen.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. ERNST, which left New-York on the 27th of July, arrived at this port to-day, and after landing passengers and freight, sailed for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Aug. 11.

GUION & Co.'s steamship *Minnesota*, Capt. HARRIS, which left New-York on the 31st ult., arrived at this port to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The Anchor Line steamship *United Kingdom*, Capt. SMITH, which left New-York on the 27th ult., touched at Moville, Ireland, yesterday, and to-day arrived in the Clyde.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 10—Evening.

United States bonds closed at 77⅞ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Aug. 11—Evening.

United States bonds were quoted on the Bourse to-day at 77¾.

Commercial.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 10—Evening.

Petroleum closed at 42f. 50c. ℔ bbl. for Standing White.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Annexation—Another Phase of the Liquor Question—Expressmen and Club-Room Proprietors Astonished—A Hint to Horse Railroad Companies—The Constabulary Expenses Last Year and This—The Political Horizon—The German Turner Festival.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

The City Clerk has given notice to the citizens that on Monday, the 9th day of September, they will be called upon to vote upon the acceptance of the act, passed by the last Legislature, to unite the cities of Boston and Roxbury; and the leaders of those in favor of and against annexation are actively engaged in keeping up the interest of their respective factions in the matter. It seems almost a foregone conclusion that the bill will be accepted by a handsome majority in both cities. A large number of the citizens of Boston who feel certain beyond the shadow of a doubt that such will be the result at the polls, have bought residences in Roxbury, while others have hired dwellings, and others still are but waiting to make sure that all will be Boston before they move their families into the "Southern District" thereof. The plan is to have the voters of both cities vote in Boston next December, but the Police administration of Roxbury will continue under its present local management, the department to be styled the "Southern District of Boston," over which a separate Court will have jurisdiction. Boston will, when annexation takes place, become possessed of all the property of her sister city as well as chargeable with all her debts and obligations.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

"Where there's a will there's a way," to accomplish most anything; at least the phrase is being literally demonstrated in our midst. The State constabulary has for some time past been seizing all liquors found *in transitu*, and the ingenious wholesalers of the fluids have found means to outwit the vigilance of the officers. An expressman went down to one of our wharves the other day to get "three barrels of flour" per order on the slate. He went and rolled the three barrels upon his team, the fine flour issuing through the crevices between the staves and headboards as natural as life, and just as white. He was somewhat surprised when handed a bill amounting to about $80 for "three barrels of rum" which he was to collect at the place where he was to deposit the "flour." He is still in doubt respecting the *modus operandi* by which powdered wheat was made to issue from barrels of rum. Other expressmen inform me that they convey it from place to place labeled "dry goods," "sewing-machines," &c., &c., in the appropriate packages, and that they frequently receive it from dry goods stores.

CLUB ROOMS,

or at least the lower class, are being slowly broken up by the State officers. Keepers who a few weeks ago stood calmly and confidently in their rooms and served customers from well-filled sideboards, feeling safe in the consciousness of a regular-lawyer-drawn-up "Constitution" which was to defy Major JONES, the State Constable, have lost their liquors, and are daily visiting his office and beseeching him to stop his prosecutions, stating that they will contribute their share toward filling the State Treasury, which he has assessed upon them by means of the Courts, and many of them are glad to leave the business and get off without being imprisoned. The only satisfaction they have is that they can throw a vote this Fall with the P. L. L.'s.

A HORSE RAILROAD DODGE.

The officers of one of the horse railroad companies running out of Boston (to the historic Bunker Hill City,) which has for a long time been on the down grade pecuniarily, have altered their usual programme of watching the conductors by means of "riding spotters," and have stationed men honored with the title of "Inspectors" at a convenient place on their route. Their duty is, as each car comes or goes, to take the conductor's number, the time, and the number of passengers each trip, and the next day their figures and those "turned in" by the conductors are compared, oftentimes with very damaging results to the latter. It is said that the conductors have left off building and are now renting houses, and that there are some hopes of a dividend or two for the stockholders after the company rises under the new dispensation into the bright sunlight from out of the almost fathomless pit into which it was fast disappearing.

A GOOD SHOW OF FIGURES

is now being made by Major JONES, who shows that during the six months ending June 30, 1867, the amount of fines and costs paid by liquor-dealers was $105,254 45, while the expenses of the Constabulary were but $46,501 94, leaving a balance of $55,753 51 to the credit of the constabulary. Last month (July) the total fines and costs was $29,173 63, and the expenses of the force, $12,344 35, leaving a balance in their favor of $16,829 28. These figures look well and very favorably for the State Treasury, but fines and costs paid last year, and the expenses of the force were never published, and as exceedingly few fines were paid during 1866, the figures would show that the force was not so profitable then, to say the least.

POLITICS, THE P. L. L.'S AND THE TEMPERANCE MEN.

It seems pretty certain that Gov. BULLOCK will be renominated this Fall for and elected to the position he now occupies. The secret organization known as the P. L. L., (which consonants are made to represent a different name every day by those outside of the society,) is rapidly spreading throughout the State, and a greater or less number of influential men are in the movement in all the cities and principal towns in the State. They claim, and are willing to stake money to any amount, that they will carry the State by five thousand majority, but say they do not intend to run a candidate themselves. Mr. BULLOCK will probably receive their votes. The Temperance men may muster up courage enough to nominate an independent candidate, but it is not expected that they will. Mr. BULLOCK is well liked by the greater portion of both parties, and neither will hardly attempt to oust him in the State Convention. Both factions will do their utmost to secure a majority in the House and Senate, and the question on the vote for Representatives and Senators is to be, not so much whether they have wisdom or experience, or both, but whether they favor or will vote for license or prohibition.

GERMAN TURNER FESTIVAL.

A German Turner Festival commenced this evening in Turn Halle on Washington-street. This district includes Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the societies are those of Boston, 175 members; Worcester, 48; Providence, 48; Springfield, 25, and Lawrence 25. The members of these societies arrived by different trains between 5 and 10 o'clock this evening and proceeded to Turn Halle, where they were formally welcomed by O. KURTZE, President of the Boston Turnverein. The District Congress meets to-morrow (Sunday) morning, and in the afternoon the whole party go down the harbor on the *Rose Standish*. On Monday the societies, with the Teutonia Rifle Club of Boston, the Maennerchor of Roxbury, the Concordia (singing) Society of East Cambridge, and the boys of the gymnastic school go to Fresh Pond Grove to enjoy a picnic. On Tuesday afternoon gymnastic exercises for prizes, interspersed with music, will be holden in Music Hall, and in the evening there will be exercises in the same hall, including an organ concert and orchestra music, with occasional exhibitions of gymnastics by the Turners, such as the formation of pyramids, &c. Nine of the Connecticut societies will be present as expeced, as they have their festival next week. The festival has opened auspiciously and promises to be in all respects a deed success.

VIGIL.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star—$1,171,944 in Treasure.

The steamship *Rising Star*, Commander SEABURY, eight days from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing merchandise, specie, &c., to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mrs. HENRIETTA BOETERS, of France, (a passenger,) died Aug. 5. Aug. 6, JAMES MULLEN, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

The United States steamer *Saco* was at Aspinwall and the *Dacotah* at Panama. No fever on the Isthmus.

The following is the specie list of the *Rising Star*:

SPECIE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Panama Railroad Company	$20,497	J. W. Seligman & Co.	$49,800
Eugene Kelly & Co	195,200	Wells, Fargo & Co.	118,737
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	120,141	Weill & Co.	77,118
Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co.	16,920	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	500
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	36,728	Willard & Co.	300
		Ribon & Munoz	6,400
		Order	500,880
Total			$1,171,944

Affairs in the Argentine Republic—Fears of the Return of the Spaniards—The Civil War in Chili—The new Constitution of Peru—Ravages of the Cholera in Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived at this port on July 30.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Limena* anchored in this bay on the night of the 29th July from South American ports.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The news of the arrival at Rio Janeiro of the Spanish iron-clad *Numancia* is confirmed. Three other ships-of-war under command of MENDEZ NUNEZ were expected, but had not yet arrived. We learn from Uraguay that a considerable quantity of coal and provisions had arrived at Monte Video to meet the Spanish squadron daily expected there. The new monitor *Para*, with a revolving turret and one 70-pounder Whitworth gun, had just been launched. The spirit of the message of Gen. MITRE at the opening of the sessions of the Argentine Congress was very cordial toward Chili, but the expressions concerning Col. PRADO's interfering in the war between Paraguay and the Allies are rather severe. Civil war is continued in the Argentine Republic. It was reported that in a battle which had lately taken place the revolutionary forces had defeated IRRAZABAL and other Generals, and that several of the latter were left dead on the field and among them Gen. IRRAZABAL. Cholera was reported to have entirely disappeared from the towns of the Parana and almost so from the River Plate. The Port of Montevideo was again open to trade.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

In Chili the merchants are very much alarmed on account of the dreaded return of the Spaniards upon that Republic. They, very naturally, have solicited the Government the privilege to remove their bonded goods to Santiago, so as not to have them exposed to another dastardly bombardment. The Government has refused to grant the permission, alleging that there exists no grounds for alarm, since the Government has reason to believe that the enemy will not return to the waters of the Pacific, and assuring the merchants that in case of such an emergency impending, precautionary measures will be taken so that commerce shall sustain no injuries. But the merchants having reason not to trust the Cabinet too much, have, therefore, renewed their application.

The Government had given orders that within fifteen days as many cannons as possible were to be mounted on batteries. Artillerists also were every day exercising with blank cartridge on the 80, 100 and 200 pounder guns. They were about mounting, at Valparaiso, one 660-pounder gun, to astonish the Dons in their next engagement. A sad accident happened on the 19th July, the brick wall of one of the quartels in course of construction for the Valparaiso battery fell, burying nine persons, of whom six have died.

In the session of Congress July 4, Mr. SANTA MARIA made a very severe attack on the Cabinet, asking them what they meant by the defensive war they proposed to confine themselves to, and if this was not in violation of the treaties concluded with the other allied Republics. The Ministers of the Interior and of Justice replied confusedly, that a defensive war had proved glorious to America, and that there was no necessity to consult the Allies, since the treaty of alliance with Peru referred solely to a defensive war. Señor SANTA MARIA replied and terminated his speech by moving that the declaration of the Ministers should remain on record.

No sooner had this gentleman seated himself than Mr. LASHERRIA, another member of the opposition, made a new attack on the government policy; his speech was continued on the 9th, and elicited the most hearty cheers from the House and galleries.

The British bark *Crusader* had arrived at Valparaiso from Mauritius, reporting five deaths on board during the voyage from yellow fever, with the Captain still sick on bord. The vessel was placed in quarantine. The crew of this vessel state that the epidemic rages in the island to such an extent that 4,600 persons expired in twenty days.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Active preparations are being made by the Government for a return of the Spaniards to the Pacific. The works for the fortification of Callao are still rapidly increasing.

Congress has voted a gold medal to JUAREZ for the services his Generals and soldiers did to republican Mexico. President PRADO has sent a message to Congress, drawing attention to the desirability of having a Peruvian Minister immediately accredited to the Mexican Republic. The message was favorably received. The choice of President PRADO is said to have falle non M. L. CORNEJO.

The new Constitution would probably be proclaimed on Independence Day, the 28th of July. PRADO's installation as President was intended to come off on the following day, but there was great opposition to this on account of his unpopularity.

Congress has agreed to a reduction in the export duties upon cotton, sugar, wool, hides, cochineal, rum and orchilla wood.

The guano question is not yet settled, but the different proposals continue to be the subject of heavy speeches and lively fights in Congress.

The American ship *Ellen Foster*, with a full cargo of guano, had to put back to Callao in a leaky condition. She was condemned by survey, and sold by order of the Government.

GUATEMALA.

There is no news from this capital except that the Government of this Republic, in order to improve their communications with the Atlantic and the intermediate country, have advertised for tenders for making the road from the capital to Izabel, which, if carried into effect, will greatly stimulate agriculture in that part of the country, and improve business generally.

NICARAGUA.

From the official papers of the Republic we learn of the fearful ravages of the cholera and its distressing results. At Realejo, Chinandega, Managua, Rivas, and along the river San Juan, the cases seem to have been sporadic, although the number of deaths even there is alarming, and it is said that the epidemic has passed into Costa Rica. On the North Coast whole villages have been swept away; among the Mosquito Indians at least 200 ranchos have been stripped of their inhabitants. In the districts of Matagalpa and Jinotega the population has been decimated, and in the district of Leon an official list shows that 794 cases of mortality from cholera had come under the observation of the authorities, while private accounts place it at a much higher figure.

The following is a copy of the decree authorizing the Government to give public lands to immigrants:

MANAGUA, March 13, 1865.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Republic.

DECREE.

ARTICLE 1. The Government can give to every family of emigrants from the United States or of any other nationality, who come to the Republic with the object of getting naturalized, up to one hundred and twenty manzanas of land, to be taken from the public lands. To single men, up to sixty manzanas can be granted.

ART. 2. The parties coming with such design, shall enjoy in the town and community lands the same rights with the natives of the country, and shall be exempt for ten years from military or municipal duties, only in case it should be for the liberty and sovereignty of the Republic.

ART. 3. The lands conceded by this law cannot be alienated, only when at least one-half of them have been cultivated, and the parties (grantees) shall have become naturalized according to law.

ART. 4. To all who should come to be residents, conserving their rights of foreigners, the Government can make the same concessions of lands in equal proportion; but they cannot hold them as property, and they shall be reputed as simply superficial; the same as of those who, bringing the intention of getting naturalized, should not do so within the time established by law. This right cannot pass beyond ten years, nor can it be transferred by any other title but of inheritance, unless they might have cultivated at least half of the lands granted. The terms of the ten years having concluded, the right conceded to them expires, be it in power of immigrants or a third party.

ART. 5. To be able to enjoy the privileges granted by this law, it is requisite to bring passports from the Minister or Consuls of Nicaragua, residents in foreign countries, in conformity with the instructions given or to be given by the Government.

STATES OF BOLIVAR.

Peace has been concluded between the States of Bolivar and the General Government, through the mediation of Antioquia, on the bases laid down in the following

TREATY.

The undersigned, EUGENIO BAENA, General Secretary of the sovereign State of Bolivar, fully authorized by the citizen President of said State; and JUAN DE S. MARTINEZ, special Commissioner from the sovereign State of Antioquia, accredited to that of Bolivar, in order to celebrate a treaty of peace between the two States, under the condition of an acknowledgment on the part of Bolivar of the Government established in the capital of the Union on the 23d of May this year, have agreed to the following:

1ST ARTICLE. Notwithstanding that the Government and people of the State of Bolivar consider as unconstitutional the vacancy, in virtue of which Sitizen-Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, as Second Designado and in absence of the First, has invested himself with the executive power of the United States of Colombia; yet, his authority having been recognized by the other States of the Union, and the executive power of the sovereign State of Bolivar being authorized by the law "on public order," passed by the Legislative Assembly in its extraordinary sessions of the present year to bring about, by means of treaties, a termination of the civil war threatening the Republic, on account of the events of the 29th of April and the 23d of May, the Government of Bolivar, desirous of contributing its part toward the maintenance of general peace, and deferring to the mediation offered with that laudable object by the Government of the State of Antioquia, hereby declares the State of Bolivar subject to the authority of the National Government, exercised at present by Citizen-Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, under the following conditions:

1. That the said National Government recognize the validity of all the acts done by the Government of Bolivar for the sustenance of the forces which have been in the territory of the State and at the service of the nation, under the command of Citizen-General RUDECINDO LOPEZ, as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and of the Second Division of the Colombian Guard.

2. That the station for the national ships-of-war as well as the expenses and everything concerning them be, for the present, transferred to the State of Magdalena.

3. That the batallion called Rejenerador continue in the service of the nation, at least until the end of the present year, 1867; and,

4. That the Citizen Grand General T. C. DE MOSQUERA be worthily and decorously treated while in prison, and that in all and every case the life of this illustrious citizen be respected.

2d ART. The Government of the sovereign State of Antioquia binds itself on its part to approach the National Government of Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA with the object that on these conditions the submission to its authority of the Sovereign State of Bolivar be accepted.

3. The peace which has happily been up to now uninterrupted between the Governments and Peoples of the States of Bolivar and Antioquia, will continue to govern their mutual relations, without the necessity of an appeal to arms, in order to settle any and whatever ulterior disagreement between them.

4. The present treaty will be submitted by the Government of the State of Antioquia for the acceptance and approbation of the National Executive Power; and if it does not obtain it, the States of Bolivar and Antioquia will continue their mutual relations conformably to the principles of the Union as laid down in the national constitution.

In faith whereof, two copies of the same tenor are hereby written and signed, one for each of the contracting parties, in this city of Carthagena, capital of the Sovereign State of Bolivar, on the 12th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

(Signed) EUGENIO BAENA.
on the part of Bolivar.
(Signed) JUAN DE S. MARTINEZ.
on the part of Antioquia.

Approved—CARTHAGENA, 13th July, 1867.
(Signed) A. GONZALES CARABO.
President of the State of Bolivar.
EUGENIO BAENA,
Secretary.

NEW-GRANADA.

News from Bogota, July 9, *via* Buenaventura, states that private letters report that the Government had sanctioned the contract with the Panama Railroad Company. The contract was at latest dates awaiting the approval of Congress, which it seemed likely to obtain. The intelligence from the interior, received by the royal mail steamer *Silent*, which arrived at Aspinwall Aug. 3, is cheering. Congress was again in session and order prevailed. The national troops left Carthagena for Bogota July 20, their presence at the former place being no longer necessary. Hopes were expressed that the navigation of the River Magdalena would soon be uninterrupted.

The following interesting documents, relating to the administration of MOSQUERA, have just been published:

[Translation.]

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—National Executive—Secretary of Home and Foreign Relations—Second Section—Home Department, No. 16.

To the Secretary of State of the Sovereign State of Cundinamarca:

By order of the Executive, I bring to your notice that, according to a letter received by the President from several employes of the National Government in Panama, a formal attempt is being made to separate the Isthmus in order to annex it to the United States of America. Some of the enemies of the Government of the Union, who have influence in that State, are working for that object, and it is even said that the Minister of said Republic, (the United States,) who a short time ago left this capital, was in Panama, treating about the same matter.

Such designs of certain Istmeños who renounce their country, combined with some foreigners who thus try to sever the national Union, are not of to-day, as the President of your State must know, but they had never presented themselves in such an alarming form as at the present time, owing to the importance which the Isthmus assumes on account of the development of the traffic of the world to which it serves as transit, and owing also to the cupidity of so many adventurers.

The Government has already taken measures in regard to this, and counts upon the decided support of your State to save the country from the delicate position in which it is now, and which would be extremely complicated through this new fact of the tendencies of the Isthmus toward a separation, if the Governments of the States did not, on their part, contribute to give power and respectability to the Government of the Union, so as to enable it to present itself strong in this emergency and make the integrity of our territory respected.

Please to communicate to the President of your State this grave event, which puts the sovereignty of the nation in immediate danger if the measures taken by the Government to prevent it are not made effective, which depends on the support given by the Governments of the States, by impeding the disturbance of peace in the internal affairs of each of them. Your obedient servant,

JOSE MARIA ROJAS GARRIDO.

BOGOTA, May 14, 1867.

Extensive Frauds on the United States Pay Department.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 11.

It has come to light here, within a few days, that extensive frauds have been perpetrated on the United States Pay Department, through forged soldiers' discharge papers. The amount paid in this Department is said to be very large. There appears to be an organized system for the collection of money on forged papers, not only here but in Washington, Baltimore, New-York and other eastern cities. A man named FRANK W. HOWARD has been arrested here, in whose house a large quantity of forged discharge papers and transportation vouchers were found; and two men, named BERNARD and BENEDICT, were arrested at Leavenworth, a few days since, while attempting to collect money on similar papers. Col. ROGERS, United States Marshal of the district, and Deputy Marshal FRENCH, of Kansas, left for New-York and Washington, on Friday, to ferret the matter out. It is believed that immense sums of money have been paid by different United States disbursing officers on forged papers.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN MEXICO.

Alleged Outrages Perpetrated by the Republican Government—Correspondence Between United States Consul Otterbourg and the Political Prefect of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The following correspondence is taken from the proof-sheets of public documents at the Government Printing-office:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, June 10, 1867.

The undersigned, not being able to discharge efficiently under his instructions the duties which, in the present circumstances the charge of the consulate and the archives of the United States Legation in this capital impose upon him, finds himself, after a prolonged struggle against the situation and in his own despite, compelled to address to Gen. THOMAS O'HORAN, Political Prefect, a request that he will have passports issued for the undersigned to leave the city with his family, accompanied by such American citizens and other persons entitled to the protection of the American flag, who may wish, for reasons not unknown to His Excellency, the Political Prefect, to take advantage of the opportunity to withdraw from Mexico.

With assurances of high consideration,
MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

His Excellency Gen. THOMAS O'HORAN, Political Prefect, Mexico.

MEXICO, June 10, 1867.

The undersigned has the honor to reply to the note from the Consul of the United States of this date, with the request that he have the kindness to remit a list of the persons who are to accompany him in his departure, in order that the name of each might be inscribed on the respective passports.

Those of the Consul and his family are inclosed in this note.

I renew to you the assurance of my attentive consideration.
T. O'HORAN, Political Prefect.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, June 15, 1867.

The undersigned, Consul of the United States, has to communicate to His Excellency, Gen. THOMAS O'HORAN, Political Prefect, to whose attributes it unfortunately belongs to apprehend the persons marked by the military power for the purpose of extorting money, that D. JOSE ANTO. MENDIZABAL, D. MIGUEL LIZARDI, and D. CARLOS WIDMANN, have been imprisoned since yesterday in the presidio of Santiago. As these gentlemen are under the protection of the flag of the United States, the undersigned, after having exhausted every resource and conciliation in the lengthy period of arbitrary acts aimed at the persons and interests of American citizens resident in this capital, believes that the moment has arrived to declare to His Excellency, the Political Prefect, that if Messrs. LIZARDI, MENDIZABAL and WIDMANN, do not find themselves uninjured in their houses before 3 o'clock this afternoon, all the serious consequences which must ensue will rest upon the individuals who have participated in their arrest and imprisonment.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to His Excellency the assurance of his esteem and consideration.
MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

GENERAL THOMAS O'HORAN, Political Prefect.

POLITICAL PREFECTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE VALLEY OF MEXICO,
MEXICO, June 15, 1867.

I received your Honor's note to-day, and in reply I must explain that the Consulate has been incorrectly informed as to this Prefecturate being charged by His Excellency, Gen. MARQUEZ, to effect the apprehension of certain individuals, and among them that of the American citizens, D. JOSE ANTO. MENDIZABAL, D. MIGUEL LIZARDI and D. CARLOS WIDMANN, since it only furnished His Excellency, Gen. MARQUEZ, aforesaid, with its police agents, to point out the dwellings of the persons who were to be apprehended by the Adjutants themselves of His Excellency Gen. MARQUEZ.

As to the imprisonment of the citizens, I can assure your Honor that they shall be set at liberty to-day, in virtue of the reasons which I have employed in their favor.

It is painful to me to make known to your Honor that I have seen in your note, to which I am replying, threats to which I have given no occasion, which I believe I do not merit, and which I deem unnecessary, in claiming the liberty of American citizens—since the Consulate has ever, as it will always find in me the highest regard and firmest support alike with all American citizens. Nevertheless, I have the honor to assure your Honor that this circumstance shall not alter my kind feelings toward the American flag and to the citizens of that Republic.

I have the honor to protest to your Honor the assurances of my respect.
T. O'HORAN, the Prefect.
The Consul of the United States of America.

The Mexican Press on Foreigners—Hatred of the Mexicans—The Cause—Mexico to Belong Soon to the United States—The Spoils.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

The *Libertad* newspaper, of the City of Mexico, publishes a long article headed "Foreignerism," indulging in a regular crusade against foreigners and their influence in Mexico, blaming them for all the wars and disturbances that have occurred in the Republic. The article has a motto, being an extract from a letter written by NAPOLEON to Marshal FOREY, dated July 3, 1867, in which the Emperor informs his faithful servitor "that the exigencies of our politics, the interests of our industry and commerce, compel us to march into Mexico, boldly plant our flag there and establish a monarchy." Late events have only too plainly demonstrated the error of NAPOLEON and the complete failure of his intentions, not only causing the inglorious return of the French troops, but also causing the murder of his deluded but noble instrument, the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, together with many noble and valiant Mexicans.

The *Libertad* begins its tirade against all foreigners, no matter what nation they may belong to, with the remark that: "Fortunately for society and humanity, there is a history which notes everything either good or bad, and will tell how Mexico has always been the victim of a perfidious European policy caused by Mexican generosity. Europe not satisfied with supplying itself with Mexican gold, giving life to its industry and commerce, imposing on Mexican ignorance in industrial and mechanical pursuits and the miserable amount of its commerce, has always desired to hold the Republic in a kind of vassalage. From this originated the foreign claims and reclamations, which future historians will qualify as miserable subterfuges, which, however, have caused great injury and delayed the march of Mexican prosperity and progress. In spite of impugnable testimony proving these facts, or rather the refusal to pay unjust debts falsified by malice and avarice, like those incurred in France by a Jecker and in Spain by a Bermezillo, under the patronage of their Governments, and which were condemned by these nations as fraudulent—in spite of these facts, Europe sent to our shores these foreign hordes to carry out the ignoble caprices of a few of its inhabitants. Error, crime and vice have their logic, and on this account Mexico has always been the victim and scapegoat of European politics, and for this reason the Third NAPOLEON, with the almost unanimous consent of European nations, who call themselves civilized, succeeded in forming a wicked and cowardly coalition to throw themselves on Mexico, like a highway robber on a wearied and inoffensive traveler, merely to satisfy the exigencies of its policy and the interests of French commerce and industry."

The reasoning of the paper and the cause given for the invasion of Mexico are not altogether in conformity with the facts. Still, it must be confessed that France was a little too anxious to obtain possession of Mexico, and improve the opportunity caused by the civil war in the United States to erect a monarchy on the ruins of the thrones of the Aztecs. The *Libertad* continues, saying that "this was a great error of the French Cæsar, pretending to harness Mexico to the yoke of his domineering and absorbing policy, even when he tries to paliate his ambition under the mask of French industrial and commercial interests, which did not blind those who were aware of the cynical ambition and sordid rapacity of the Napoleon who rules a land with which we fraternize in language, habits, literature and ideas of liberty. A land which had the least reason to be hostile, and whose children always had for us a certain inexplicable charm and irresistible sympathy. But the ferocity and barbarity connected with the invasion of Mexico was caused by these kings, who, like poisonous plants, infect even the ground on which they grow. In vain FAVRE, PIAT, THIERS and others raise their voices to bring the country back to its virginal state. The deceitful flatteries and caresses of the tempter have corrupted them, and in the abyss of misery it seems as if they consented to this degradation, which brought us the invasion; all ideas of justice being lost and all feelings of honor forgotten."

The *Libertad* errs when it places either FAVRE or THIERS among those men who are or could be corrupted by flattery; the recent discourses delivered in the French Chambers give a different version, but before all, either FAVRE, THIERS or PIAT, are Frenchmen, and although they may attack the Government and its head, the Emperor, they will always defend France and its representatives, be they merely diplomats or a *corps d'armée*. After firing a few more broadsides into NAPOLEON, the *Libertad* makes no exceptions when it says that the foreigners, always availing themselves of their strength, which led them to acts of folly, madness and brutality; for this reason NAPOLEON wrote to old FOREY to plant the French flag boldly in Mexico, and establish a monarchy. This is the reason why our treaties have been abused, when all the disadvantages were on the side of Mexico, and on this account they have always meddled in our domestic affairs, claiming generous consideration, fraternal concessions of a few States, masking the robbery and theft under the diplomatic mantle of indemnity. Let this "foreignerism" disappear from Mexico, never to return again either under the guise of friendship and pretended alliance, or to plant a monarchy because commercial or industrial intercourse should require it. Let no one blame the workings of Providence or the smiles of good fortune, if the ditch dug by foreigners for the interment of the Republic, has been filled with the bodies of MAXIMILIAN and his supporters, who will be remembered by Mexico and the entire world as parricides like Count Julian.

The term of parricide applied to MAXIMILIAN and his supporters will rest on those, who, in cold blood, butchered them in such an inhuman and cowardly manner, and these same hated foreigners will ere long again be called by persons who at present are firm supporters of the JUAREZ Administration and republican institutions, under some plausible pretext, especially when, like vultures, they commence to quarrel over the carrion, the spoils of office. Nearly all prominent Mexicans hate the United States, and for the reason so ingeniously put forth by the Mexican editor, that of superior force and power to themselves. The general opinion in Mexico is, that before five years the Mexicans will voluntarily donate, and not as an indemnity, a part or the whole of their territory to the United States, because they are unable to take care of its themselves.

DEPUTY.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Great Political Excitement—The Approaching Elections—Political Sentiment of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

We are in the very heat of political excitement just now. The writs of election were issued on Wednesday, and this section of the Dominion is fairly alive with the presence of candidates and canvassers, who are scouring the constituencies as though they were hunting up a pack of wolves. The Ministerialists have their emissaries moving in all directions, closely followed by others on behalf of their opponents. The Catholic vote has turned out to be a great object of attraction this time, and the most strenuous exertions are used to secure it by both parties. There is little doubt that the Government will succeed in obtaining the support of the chief portion of the Roman Catholics. The convention held in this city was a great blunder, of which the Ministerialists have taken advantage and are profiting by it. But there seems to have been a far greater mistake somewhere, for numbers of the so-called Reform candidates are declaring for the Ministry, one after another, and it looks as if there would very soon be very few left of the pure Anti-Ministerial type.

A striking change has taken place since the contest began. Mr. BROWN, the acknowledged head of the Opposition, is not meeting with the encouragement he anticipated. He resorts to very unfair means himself; but the Ministerialists have very little to complain of in that respect, for they are doing the best they can to misrepresent the position of the Opposition, by putting them all down as Anti-Unionists. It is quite clear that Ontario is favorable to the combination Ministry, and will support it. Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD is a favorite with the great body of the Reformers, and is almost certain to be supported by a majority of the constituencies. Every member of the Government is now sure of a seat; Mr. RICHARDS having actually been nominated by a Reform Convention, along with his brother, for South Leeds. The prospect of the Local Government being sustained is very good, and all who really have the true interests of their country at stake must rejoice at it. Party government has not the charms it was supposed to have, and the people begin to see that it is far better to stand by the country than a faction, which unquestionably has no higher aim than the personal advancement of its principal promoter.

The writs having been issued the members of the various Governments have betaken themselves to the constituencies; and report says that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD is to make speeches at Clinton, County of Huron; Stratford, County of Perth, and Hamilton and Toronto. The object, of course, is to strengthen the Ministerial cause; but such a course is altogether contrary to usage and scarcely in keeping with the dignity of the Premier's position. Mr. MCDOUGALL has been visiting some of the western constituencies, by way of being revenged upon his opponents. One of his bitterest, Mr. MACKENZIE, followed him into North Lanark, and spent some time in trying to persuade the electors against him, and in order to avenge himself, Mr. MCDOUGALL met Mr. MACKENZIE in Lambton, and finally succeeded in inducing a candidate to enter the field who will certainly beat Mr. MACKENZIE. It is thus shown how indiscreet Mr. BROWN and two or three of his followers are. Mr. MCKELLAR, another out-and-out Anti-Ministerialist, is almost certain of defeat in Kent, where he is opposed by Mr. RUFUS STEPHENSON, an American by birth. Mr. BROWN, himself, cannot be elected, for he has found a formidable opponent in Mr. GIBBS, a gentleman vastly superior as a representative. The great political agitator must feel ill at ease as the opponent of such a man as Mr. GIBBS. He is doing his best, however, to secure election, and it would be a pity if he should fail to obtain a seat in the Commons, as his presence there is very desirable under the present state of things. He should, however, have stuck by South Oxford, the constituency he represented in the last Parliament. It looks as if his old friends there had become tired of him, or surely they would have nominated him again.

The *Globe* here is publishing a political retrospect, showing how bad three of the present members of the Privy Council have been; and among other things it mentions the sale of the Shrievalty of the County of Norfolk, Mr. MERCER having bought the same from the Sheriff, without the knowledge of the Government. The disgrace of this accusation rests heaviest upon Mr. BROWN and his friends, for the late Dr. CONNOR, who was then a member of Parliament, and of the Opposition, took a money fee from Mr. MERCER for having advised him to do as he did. The Opposition must try something that will bear heavier upon the Government than this if they expect to gain anything by stirring up what was believed to have been consigned to oblivion. These same charges have frequently done duty before in the same way; but people have become sick of the nauseating repetition, and will hardly listen to a narrative of old grievances which Mr. BROWN declared would be forever removed by the concession of Confederation.

The first elections, those for Kingston and Ottawa, will come off immediately, and the remainder will be extended over next month. No doubt Ministers will take care to have the surest take place first, by way of giving *éclat*, and probably inducing the other constituencies to follow suit. The great bulk, it seems evident enough, are with the Government, and with proper management they will have a good majority in the Local Parliament.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 11.

An Omaha dispatch says the United States Railroad Commissioners arrived there *en route* West, to examine another section of the Union Pacific Railroad, extending forty miles west of Julesburgh.

THE CUBA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Breaking of the Cable Near the Florida Coast.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Recover the Lost End.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, Aug. 9,
Via LAKE CITY, FLA., Aug. 11.

The shore end of the cable was landed at Key West on the 3d and on the 4th, twenty miles of cable paid out, when it was cut, and buoyed in one hundred and thirty fathoms of water.

The *Narva* cable steamer, the United States steamer *Tahoma*, and the Spanish man-of-war *Francisco De Asis* then proceeded to Chorrera on the Cuba Coast, laid the shore end and commenced paying out at 4:45 P. M. on Aug. 6. Everything worked well until the next morning, when the *Narva* fell in with an English steamer, who told them they were a long distance to the eastward of their course.

The true course was given them, and they reached the buoy at 5 P. M., after using all the Cuban cable, and 19 miles of Punta Rosa cable. On preparing to splice the two ends they failed, the cable parting half a mile from the ship at 7 P. M. on Wednesday.

Thursday and Friday were spent in grappling for the lost end, but without success. They are still at work grappling.

The *Tahoma*, Capt. STANTON, sailed for New-York Thursday afternoon, having been relieved by the United States steamer *Lenapee*, Capt. ERWIN, who will render the *Nerva* all the assistance necessary.

Description of the Cuban Submarine Cable.

The cable was made by the India-Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Company of London. The Company guarantees the working of the cable for fifteen days, its qualities being considered superior to that of any other submarine cable laid hitherto, experience having furnished many valuable improvements. The cable is composed of seven copper wires, covered with three coats of India-rubber, which are again covered with hemp, the whole being coated with galvanized iron wire coated with zinc. The shore end of the Cable is two inches in thickness, weighing at the rate of two tons per mile, laid to a depth of 150 fathoms; connected with this piece, which is one and a half mile long, is a medium-sized cable an inch and two lines in thickness, fourteen miles in length, weighing one and three-quarters of a ton per mile, and sunk to the depth of 200 fathoms. The same proportions are observed on both ends of the Cable, the centre Cable being thinner, having a diameter of ten lines, weighing one and a quarter ton per mile, and submerged to a depth of 400 fathoms. The communication from Key West to Punta Rosa, through the Florida Bay, is by another cable 133 miles long, nine lines in thickness, weighing three-quarters of a ton per mile. The entire submerged length of the cable is 191 miles.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Catholic Monastery in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic Monastery, under the auspices of the Order of the Passionist Fathers, took place this afternoon, in the presence of from 3,000 to 5,000 persons. The ceremonies, which were very solemn and impressive were performed by Rev. Dr. FOLEY, administrator of the Diocese in the absence of Archbishop SPALDING, now in Germany. The ceremonies were proceeded by a grand procession, numbering nearly 3,000 persons, and consisting of the several Catholic societies of this city.

The edifice, when completed, will cost about $50,000, and is the fourth one which has been erected in the United States by this Order since 1850.

The Horse Fair at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The city is rapidly filling up with visitors to the horse fair, which is to open on Tuesday next. The trotting is expected to be the finest ever witnessed in the United States. Fifty-four first-class horses are entered. Fourteen horses are entered for the opening trot on Tuesday. *Dexter* trots against his best time (2:19) in harness, for a purse of $2,000 on Wednesday next.

Favorable Crop Reports from South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Aug. 11.

The crop accounts from nearly every district in the middle and upper sections of the State represent corn and cotton as being in fine condition. The damage by the caterpillar along the coast is inconsiderable.

Death of an American Ship Captain.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 6,
VIA LAKE CITY, Fla., Sunday, Aug. 11.

The Captain of the American bark *Meloz* died at Baracoa. The mate of the bark was very ill.

The Reported Capture of Marquez.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 6,
VIA LAKE CITY, Fla., Sunday, Aug. 11.

The report that MARQUEZ had been captured by the Liberals is officially contradicted here.

Attempted Assassination in St. Louis by a Jealous Lover.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 8.

At 9:30 o'clock last night, a courtesan named MINNIE KASSELL, or MINNIE TRACEY, had her throat gashed in a horrible manner by a young man named CHARLES TRACEY, called "Cricket," from his diminutive size. TRACEY and the girl had been living together for some time. TRACEY was formerly a musician at DE BAR's, but for some time has been out of employment, and lived on the ill-gotten gains of his mistress. He was in the habit of ill-using her, and she determined to leave him and seek other quarters. Last night she commenced packing her trunks, and DORA EDWARDS, with whom MINNIE intended to board, was assisting her. TRACEY entered the room and asked MINNIE if she intended to leave him. She told him she did, that she could stand his treatment no longer. He threatened to whip her if she left, and became very much excited. DORA left the room for a moment, and was recalled by hearing a scream from MINNIE. TRACEY had taken a penknife, and with one stroke had inflicted a gash extending from the back of the neck to the right ear. The blood was streaming from the wound. TRACEY declared that he would kill her, and made another lunge at her with the knife, but DORA interposed, and begged him to desist. MINNIE said she would send for a policeman and have him arrested. TRACEY then fell upon his knees before her and begged her not to send for a policeman, and to say nothing about it. She told him if he would let her alone she would send for a physician and not have him arrested. TRACEY went away, and the two girls walked to the Metropolitan Restaurant. A physician was sent for, who examined the wound in MINNIE's neck, and found that no veins had been severed. He administered chloroform previous to sewing up the wound, and pronounced it not dangerous. MINNIE is a fine-looking woman, 19 years old, and considered quite handsome. She came here about four years ago from Buffalo. TRACEY is quite small, being only about four feet six inches in height. He has black curly hair, and is genteel in appearance. It was reported at 10:30 that he had given himself up.

The Employment Question in Tennessee—The Freedmen Must Work When and Where they Can.

Gen. CARLIN, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Tennessee, has issued the following:

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED
LANDS, STATE OF TENNESSEE, ASSISTANT
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1867.

John Lawrence, Esq., Special Agent, &c.:

SIR: I am informed that, notwithstanding the great demand for labor—sufficient to take all the hands recently discharged—there are many colored men who refuse to take employment beyond the city. I know of one planter, now here, from Alabama, who wants fifty men. You will please notify the colored laborers that they will have to seek employment and take it where they can get it; and that under no circumstances will they receive assistance from this Bureau when they are offered and refuse employment elsewhere. Please circulate this information promptly.

I fear that they are influenced by irresponsible and selfish men who try to keep them here till the next election merely to get their votes. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. P. CARLIN,
Major-Gen., Assistant Commissioner.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—We have tried hard to be pleased with JEAN INGELOW's *Story of Doom and Other Poems*, (published by BROOKS BROTHERS, Boston,) but, with the exception of one or two of the shorter pieces, which have already been quoted in the TIMES, we must pronounce the volume to be, in our judgment, decidedly inferior to the former publications of this gifted lady. Her genius is lyrical and idylic. Her songs and ballads are overflowing with grace and feeling. In these productions she has few rivals among the poets of the present day. But that she lacks constructive art and power, no one can deny who has attempted to read the *Story of Doom*. This long narrative poem, consisting of nine books of very passable blank verse, is an attempt to create an imaginative "world before the flood." It deals with the trials and tribulations of the "master shipwright," Noah; the loves of his son Japhet; the machinations of the Devil, and the giants, for whose wickedness the earth was overwhelmed with ruin. The poem opens with a dialogue between the master-shipwright, Noah, and his wife Niloiya. Noah appears to be in a heavy and disconsolate mood on account of the perverse generation who will not listen to his words of warning, and who deride him for preparing a ship (the ark) too large to float in the river on whose banks it was built. This is the style of their conversation:

Niloiya said to Noah, "What aileth thee,
My master, unto whom is my desire,
The father of my sons?" He answered her,
"Mother of many children, I have heard
The Voice again." "Ah, me!" she saith, "ah, me
What spake it?" and with that Niloiya sighed.

This when the Master-builder heard, his heart
Was sad in him, the while he sat at home
And rested after toil. The steady rap
O' the shipwright's hammer sounding up the vale
Did seem to mock him; but her distaff down
Niloiya laid, and to the doorplace went,
Parted the purple covering seemly hung
Before it, and let in the crimson light
Of the descending sun. Then looked he forth,—
Looked, and beheld the hollow where the ark
Was a-preparing; where the dew distilled
All night from leaves of old lign-aloe-trees,
Upon the gliding river; where the palm,
The almug and the gophir shot their heads
Into the crimson trede that dyed the world;
And lo! he marked—unwieldy, dark and huge—
The ship, his glory and his grief,—too vast
For that still river's floating,—building far
From mightier streams, amid the pastoral dells
Of shepherd kings.

Noah goes on, in a sort of monologue, to describe his emotions and his aversion to obey the "Voice." He loves his wife and children, and shrinks from going forth to cry against the doom, because:

Earth crieth louder, and she draws it down:
It hangeth balanced over us; she crieth,
And it shall fall. O! as for me, my life
Is bitter, looking onward, for I know
That in the fullness of the time shall dawn
That day: my preaching shall not bring forth fruit,
Though for its sake I leave thee. I shall float
Upon the abhorred sea that mankind hate,
With thee and thine.

Niloiya hopes it may not turn out so badly. She answers:

"God forbid!
For, Sir, though men be evil, yet the deep
They dread, and at the last will surely turn
To Him, and He long-suffering will forgive,
And chide the waters back to their abyss,
To cover the pits where doleful creatures feed.
Sir, I am much afraid; I would not hear
Of riding on the waters: look you, Sir,
Better it were to die with you by hand
Of them that hate us, than to live, ah me!
Rolling among the furrows of the unquiet,
Unconsecrate, unfriendly, dreadful sea."

Noah bids her hold her peace, as the fateful day must surely come; but Niloiya, not so easily silenced even by her lord, begs him to be sure about the "Voice," and relates a dream she had of her mother's ghost:

My mother's ghost came up last night,
Whilst I thy beard, held in my hands did kiss,
Leaning anear thee, wakeful through my love,
And watchfull of thee till the moon went down.

"She never loved me since I went with thee
To sacrifice among the hills; she smelt
The holy smoke, and could no more divine
Till the new moon. I saw her ghost come up;
It had a snake with a red comb of fire
Twisted about its waist; the doggish head
Lolled on its shoulder, and so leered at me.
'This woman might be wiser,' quoth the ghost.
'Shall there be husbands for her found below,
When she comes down to us? O, fool! O, fool!
She must not let her man go forth to leave
Her destitute, and reap the whole world's scorn,
A harvest for himself.' With that they passed."

The most original character in the poem, strange to say, is the Devil. We must give Miss INGELOW credit for presenting this unamiable personage in an entirely new light. He appears as a very pious old fellow, an antediluvian ritualist, much given to religious forms and ceremonies, whereby he misleads the people and diverts their minds from the true and simple worship of God. The story of Japhet's love affairs is told with much delicacy and feeling, though it is difficult to become interested in the loves of an antediluvian. Old Noah, according to the poem, is very anxious that Japhet should marry before the flood should destroy all his chances for an eligible match, or indeed for any at all; and Japhet's mother undertakes to find him a suitable wife. But the people of their land are prejudiced against the family, and refuse their daughters. In sheer despair, poor Niloiya tries a little stratagem. She tells Japhet that she has found him a wife. He accepted her choice, like an obedient son, and goes into the tent to see his bride. There he sees only his mother's slave girl. She knew the secret, and loved him, and at the moment he entered, she was murmuring:

'Shall Japhet's little children kiss my mouth?
And will he sometimes take them from my arms,
And almost care for me for their sweet sake?
I have not dared to think I loved him—now
I know it well; but oh, the bitterness
For him!" And ending thus, the damsel rose,
For Japhet entered. And she bowed herself
Meekly and made obeisance, but her blood
Ran cold about her heart, for all his face
Was colored with his passion.
Japhet spoke:
He said, "My father's slave;" and she replied,
Low drooping her fair head, "My master's son."
And after that a silence fell on them,
With trembling at her heart, and rage at his.
And Japhet, mastered of his passion, sat
And could not speak. O, cruel seemed his fate,—
So cruel her that told it, so unkind.
His breast was full of wounded love and wrath
Wrestling together; and his eyes flashed out
Indignant lights, as all amazed he took
The insult home that she had offered him,
Who should have held his honor dear.

After a very excited scene, in which the slave girl Amaranth conducted herself with proper dignity, they separate, Japhet to go on a journey with his father, and she to brood over her hopeless love. Of course, the sequel is easily guessed. No "high born" maiden can be found for Japhet. From hating Amaranth he comes to admire her spirit, and finally falls dead in love with her and marries her just in time to entitle her to a corner in the ark.

— Mr. E. E. MARCY's recent work, entitled *Christianity and its Conflicts, Ancient and Modern*, published by the APPLETONS, is the devout labor of an able and sincere Roman Catholic layman, designed to vindicate the faith he accepts to the religious mind of the present age and the New World. It is written with indubitable conviction and earnestness, and, for a sectarian plea, with quite the average candor and charity of such essays. The author must excuse us the disparagement of exclusive assumptions implied in the epithet "sectarian." We are not responsible for it, did not make it, did not fix its appliation, and have no choice but to use it, if we would speak truth in the language of men. Right or wrong, the religious sense of the world has reached the position that Christianity, or the general impression of the Bible upon the human mind, is a divine religion, while the several divisions under it that claim to be it, and call themselves churches, are entitled to nothing more than the character of sects, be their magnitude, antiquity or pretensions what they may. It matters nothing that each sectarian segment of the world excepts itself from the rule and claims to be "the Church," the majority in all that gives weight to opinion is found against each in turn, while each virtually concedes the point by declaring the Bible the common heritage of mankind, and the final arbiter of their differences.

To this Divine arbiter our author brings the claim of the Church of Rome to be the true Church, and endeavors manfully and squarely to meet the issue on scriptural grounds, in regard to every article of faith and every objection of dissent, in regular and exhaustive order. Considering controversial books apart from the disputed merits of their conclusions, we do not see wherein this is not as good a book as any of its class; looking to as high authority, written with as good motives, as moderate in assumption and bitterness, and argued as rationally, in fact with the very same kind of fallacies, as are the essays of some of our Protestant sects to prove themselves respectively the exclusive depositaries of Divine truth and order. For those who desire to examine candidly the strongest grounds of the Roman Catholic faith in all its particulars, we question whether there is any other statement extant so satisfactory, so really forcible and so little offensive to the independent judgment of the modern and American reader. At the same time, it is in reality no qualification of this praise to say, that though starting with expressed solicitude to state nothing but upon distinct and admitted authority, the author eventually plunges all over into the common vice of sectaries, by personally assailing the reformers and their followers with poisoned arrows picked up at random on the controversial arena of past ages, and by presenting their doctrines in an absurd aspect, in terms never accepted by them, or in citations out of true place and significance. Upon all this, however, as matter almost of course, little special stress need here be laid.

We should be glad, if we had room, to run through the noticeable points of this interesting and thorough review of Roman Catholic Christianity. Its statement of the common grounds of faith among Christians is so admirable that a still greater wonder arises for the writer's blindness to the spiritual oneness of that unorganized but universal life. The statement of the common grounds of the sacerdotal, sacramentarian or ritualistic churches is also as good as could be made. The temporal power of the Church, we are bound to say, is a dodged question. It is not denied, and yet not argued, but is evasively excused as having been generally beneficent in practice. The author's ideal of the Church, as a constituted organization, rather than a life germinating in organisms, together with his conception of faith as implicit obedience to every separate letter of the Vulgate, are the dominating principles of his argument, exactly as with all other exclusive sectarians; the result depending solely upon the accidents of prejudice that serve to modify its tendency.

—Mr. BEECHER's novel, *Norwood*, though not yet far enough developed for criticism as a whole, is already a literary event of mark. The author humorously observes, (*apropos* of the exclusion of novels from Parson Buell's library,) that if he were not engaged in a narrative that admits of no delay, (three-fourths of it moral, humorous or sentimental discursions!) he would pause to inflict due reprobation upon that pestilent class of writings.' The popular supposition that Mr. BEECHER himself is writing a novel, is at the same moment neatly refuted by the good parson's characteristic definition of the article, "a *hurtful* fiction." "Norwood" will never get into *that* index expurgatorius—unless somebody should hurt himself laughing. Neither will the critics, we fear, ever pronounce it a novel, in the technical sense; though it is something fresher as well as better, Beecher and nothing else all over, and we think rather more Beecher than anything else yet printed; in short one of the best as well as most delightful of books. To New-England it will be a joy forever; her fairest monument, the filial labor of her most affectionate and gifted artist. Description, pathos and humor usually divide the page, each in the author's most inimitable vein. With no pretension to DICKENS' power as a story-teller, the author of *Norwood* is more than DICKENS in these higher elements of art. The undertaker's sorrow, in a late number, is a bit of exquisite originality. To put a heart, and a bereaved one, into an undertaker, and leave him all the undertaker still, with unaffected woe and professional affectation and keen interest in trade, all a-going at once in dismal, ludicrous and touching chorus—who else could have attempted it? It is an immortal medley.

— Number 17 of the *Doré Bible* has been received by the American agent, Mr. WALTER LOW. This excellent reprint is, we learn, meeting with an extensive sale in this country. It is very little inferior to the French edition, the main difference being in the quality of the paper. The illustrations are printed from electrotype plates, taken from the original blocks, and it takes a very practised eye to detect any difference between these impressions and those of the French edition.

— Mr. R. SUTTON, of Washington, has published in volume three of *The Reporter* a full and accurate report of the trial of JOHN H. SURRATT, down to June 22. Mr. SUTTON is chief of the official corps of reporters for the United States Senate, and this fact is sufficient guarantee of the correctness of the report.

— We have received from HURD & HOUGHTON their Riverside edition of DICKENS' *Martin Chuzzlewit*, in two volumes, with the admirable illustrations of DARLEY, CRUIKSHANK, PHIZ, &c.; also the globe edition of *Oliver Twist* and *Great Expectations*, in one volume, illustrated.

— WALTER LOW sends us Parts I and II of *Cassell's Magazine*, admirably illustrated with wood cuts and replete with useful and entertaining reading. The magazine bids fair for popular favor, and deserves to win it.

— The Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, for the year ending December 31, 1866, has been published. It contains a large amount of interesting information.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.

—In these days, when stock companies have fallen into a certain disrepute on account of the large amounts of money annually sunk in them beyond recovery, anything that tends to throw light on the mysterious uniformity of their misfortunes is worth attention. Last Saturday's issue of the *American Journal of Mining* contains the fourth of a series of articles treating this subject, which are notably sensible and to the point. The first one, after describing the theoretical idea of what a stock company should be with its powerful resources of united capital and brains, sets forth how lamentably most companies fall short of that ideal, and boldly charges that, while the rascality of agents and the incompetence of managers are at the bottom of much of the trouble, the failures of individual stockholders to claim their rights and fulfill their duties, are even more responsible for this state of things. The second article gives a lucid exposition of the duties, and the third of the rights of stockholders, which, indeed, though distinct, are fitly summarized under the statement that "Every right is a duty and every duty is a right." These well-put suggestions are followed by a more practical application of them in explaining a few abuses of the law common in the organization of companies, the whole series being admirably adapted to our times and to our people, and worthy of attentive perusal. These articles have appeared in the *Journal of Mining* since its editorial charge has been assumed by Mr. R. W. RAYMOND, a mining engineer of this City, possessing natural ability, a literary and scientific training, and a most useful experience in his profession. The paper has visibly improved under his management, and besides being handsomely printed on unusually clear, white paper, is a carefully edited and very interesting technical journal.

—Dr. BLANCHARD FOSGATE, formerly physician to the Auburn State Prison, sends us an extraordinary brochure on prison discipline and the increase of crime. The Doctor is dreadfully in earnest on his painful theme, but affects the reader rather contrariwise with his whimsical catalogue of the influences at the bottom of our criminal progress—some of them palpable enough: 1. The cheap literature of the day. 2. The publication of fashion plates. 3. The enlargement of convicts at the expiration of sentence without some brand by which they may be forever known of all men. 4. Prison discipline societies, and their publication of the prison bills of fare, acting as a temptation to the destitute. 5. Strikes of labor and combinations of capital. 6. The Excise Law. 7. Intemperance. 8. The multiplication of oaths in the revenue system. 9. Political preaching. 10. The abolition of Slavery. 11. The greed of gain and thirst for power. 12. Public schools supported by taxation. 13. The execution of Mrs. Surratt. The mischiefs of popular education receive special attention through some pages, with citations from other philosophers; in particular "that far-sighted prelate and statesman (who) declared that 'ignorance is the mother of devotion'—referring thereby to the moral sense." Our friend appears to have "come down to us from a former generation," having stumbled into the Auburn cloister by some accident, out of a monastic cell of the fifteenth century. On practical questions, nevertheless, the pamphlet gives evidence of sanity and common sense, and some of its suggestions will deserve a graver notice.

—GUSTAV HINRICHS, Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Mineralogy in the Iowa State University, has selected the *American Journal of Mining* as a medium through which to call the attention of the American public to a new principle of physical science, which he modestly says is "thought to be contained" in a work which he has published in German, called *A Programme of Atomechanics*, with a brief historical sketch of the science of astronomy, showing how, finally, KEPLER's hypothesis of gravitation served LAPLACE as a basis for transforming astronomy into a *Mechanique Céleste*, or a mechanics of the heavenly bodies, considered as *cosmical atoms*, he puts forth the application of a similar hypothesis in regard to the *chemical atoms*. In other words, he supposes that the atoms of the different elements differ, not in quality, but in quantity; that is, in the number and relative position of the atoms of some one *primary* matter, (just as the planets differ in the amount of ponderable matter they contain and its distribution around their axes.) This primary matter he calls "Pantogen;" its atoms, "Panatoms," and the science of its laws "Atomechanics." Prof. HINRICHS apologizes for the exceeding imperfection of his "Programme," as it is the result of only twelve years' work of one investigator. But he asks the attention of thinking people to his hypothetical principle, as he proposes to develop it in successive papers. It is certainly ingenious and interesting, and is well worth the attention of scientific men. It is to just such patient thinkers among the Germans that science owes the solution of many of her grandest problems.

THE NEW STEAM FUEL.

Its Necessity, Merits and Philosophy.

Steam navigation appears to have very nearly reached the limit of its progress with the present mode of developing power from fuel. The length of a steamer's voyage, with a given capacity for fuel and freight, is positively limited, and a large and increasing part of the remote commerce of the world is still obliged to dispense with the aid of steam, and trust itself to the winds and waves exactly as it has done ever since Noah was a sailor. Many engineers still believe in leviathan steamships like the *Great Eastern*, capable of carrying coal and cargo around the world; and doubtless as engineers they are perfectly right. But commercial experience has proved that the world is not yet ready, by far, to meet a supply of such steamers with such an ample demand in freight and passengers, as to make their enormous investments and expenses remunerative. The time may come; but meanwhile the advance of commerce waits for some swift and certain means of propelling ships, adapted in size to the present extent of traffic, without the enormous expense of coaling stations, and without being compelled to make the carrying of fuel the end as well as the means of the voyage. The Peninsular and Oriental Company maintain 14 coaling stations, and employ a navy of 170 ships to supply their 25 steamers with intermediate relays of fuel between London and Shanghae. To add this immense cost to the profits, or, as the ultimate result of a system avoiding the necessity would be, to deduct this amount from the charges for freight and passage, would of itself quicken commerce and navigation to almost a new life, in directions where now its feebleness seems an anomaly amidst the vehement enterprise of the age.

To our own country this interest is of enormous importance. Through our Pacific States and Pacific Railroad the commerce of the gorgeous East and the commercial centre of the world belong to us; yet our fuel for carrying on that commerce, both by ocean and rail, costs at the start the oppressive rate of $20 per ton, and must be conveyed in so great quantities, and to such distances, as to multiply its practical cost in the Asiatic waters or on the summits of the Sierras to a figure that soon sets limits to profitable enterprise. Some new motive power on the Pacific Ocean and Railroad we must have, or struggle as under a nightmare, in comparison with the free pace we might exhibit in the great race set before us.

Again, the treasures of our great gold and silver bearing regions wait for a new fuel to develop their real value. Valuable coal seams have been discovered in Colorado and at some other points; but throughout the richest of these vast treasure regions, the infrequent and meagre patches of stunted timber are generally insufficient for five years' supply of the mines in their immediate vicinity. For such reasons, ores that would be rich anywhere else, are thrown aside as dirt, not worth the cost of saving, and the cost of every dollar of silver and gold is multiplied many times.

Other considerations might be adduced as enhancing the importance of the great question of steam fuel or other new motive power; and still others to show what great benefits would arise from such a discovery in the minor but innumerable applications where it is a *desideratum*, though not a necessity. Enough has been said to account for all the interest which Governments, inventors and capitalists have shown in the investigation of petroleum as fuel, and even to excite the wonder why they have not displayed ten times the zeal they have. One answer to the latter query is that the prospect of decisive advantages from this fuel is not so flattering, theoretically or practically, as is popularly supposed. In our navy, and in official circles generally, if we mistake not, a skepticism as to its possible utility generally prevails, which can only be described as contemptuous. Nevertheless experiments have been conducted in former years, at various places, under the direction of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and for a year past at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, giving accurate trial to such methods as were proposed; the trials of FOOTE's apparatus on the *Palos*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, fully reported in this paper at the time, were made under the same authority, and Mr. RICHARDSON, the enthusiast for England on this subject, has been permitted to experiment for six months or more past, with very crude apparatus, in the old steam boilers of the Admirality with alleged results, nevertheless which have fixed the attention of the engineering as well as the unprofessional public. Exact experiments at our Navy-yard, with a considerable variety of methods, have, as the engineers in charge state, developed absolutely nothing of interest or encouragement. FOOTE's apparatus, which gave such brilliant results on the *Palos*, was not among the methods submitted to these careful tests, and we have not heard of any scientific measurement and comparison of results between this famed invention and the ordinary coal-burning apparatus.

Theoretically, the calorific values of coal and petroleum are accurately known to chemists, and may be readily compared. Our best anthracite coal is nearly pure carbon, containing of waste matter sometimes as low as six per cent. But in burning coal in steamers there is a residuum of ashes, cinders, &c., equal to about 25 per cent. of the coal burned, to say nothing of volatilized impurities, so that one-third its weight is as much as is really available for fuel. The calorific value of pure carbon in perfect combustion being 15, (*i. e.*, each pound of carbon will evaporate 15 pounds of water already at the boiling point,) the theoretical value of the proportion of coal available for burning is not over 10, and is generally estimated at 9. In practice the result is not more than half as much.

Petroleum, like the bituminous coals exclusively used in Europe, has the advantage over anthracite coal of a considerable ingredient of hydrogen, which is the characteristic of everything oily, and has a heating power of 64, or more than four times that of carbon. This valuable ingredient has been to a great extent lost in old methods of combustion, and in bituminous coal must continue to be wasted until some mode of burning yet unthought of shall be introduced. The lighter and finer the oil, the larger the proportion of hydrogen, and in the higher grades of the petroleum series that element predominates over the carbon. But these are considered too valuable to be employed for fuel, (although not dearer relatively to their intrinsic heating power, if that could be realized,) and the only grade of these compounds that concerns us at present is the heavy oil composed of, say, six parts carbon to one of hydrogen. Six pounds of carbon at a calorific value of 15, give 90, to which add one of hydrogen at 64, making 154. Divide this total value by the number of pounds (7,) and we have 22 as the calorific value of one pound of crude petroleum, or two and one-third times the usually-assumed value of a pound of coal.

Now as oil costs about six times as much as coal per pound, it follows that the calorific value of a dollars' worth of coal, or rather of that portion of it which we consume under a boiler, is two and four-sevenths times as great, theoretically, as that of a dollars' worth of oil. Upon this calculation most professional judgments have rested as conclusive, considering it even rather partial, in practice, toward the oil, inasmuch as it supposes no residuum, nor volatile refuse, which was largely allowed for as to the coal. It is laid down as the *ultimatum* of professional and scientific concession, that a pound of oil may possibly be made to do the work of two pounds of coal. This is what RICHARDSON did in England, with coal-tar refuse; reporting his result as eighteen pounds and a fraction evaporated to the pound of fuel.

The analytical calculation being infallible, when the facts of the trial on the *Palos* seems to contradict it, professional men are naturally inclined to say: "So much the worse for the facts—there must be some mistake about them," and continue immovable in the assurance that petroleum can never compete with coal as an economical fuel. Nevertheless, it is impossible to deny that the results of the trials referred to, although by no means exact enough for scientific data, suffice to indicate a material difference somewhere in the actual combustion and action of the two fuels, which may overbalance the greater cost per theoretical value of the oil. It is certain that not over half the theoretical value of coal is usually realized in steam boilers, and what is realized we only know by observation. Certainly it does not follow, and can only be determined by special observation that not more than half the theoretical value of another fuel, so different in itself, burned in a manner so very different, can be realized in a boiler. Nobody can tell us, for, apparently, nobody has taken the trouble to ascertain, precisely how many pounds of water FOOTE's apparatus can evaporate per pound of fuel. It is rather unaccountable that this is so, and if the skeptical choose to regard it as evidence of a want of candor rather than of scientific precision and prudence in those interested, there is no remedy but for the latter party to institute the required demonstration under conditions that will preclude all mistake or misrepresentation, and thus settle the matter at once, as positively as the product of two and two.

Meanwhile, the philosophy of FOOTE's process affords a good probability beforehand of much better combustion than can be effected with coal in a furnace. First, the oil is introduced very slowly into a close, red-hot iron retort, where it is entirely volatilized, and becomes a hydro-carbon gas. Into this gas enters a jet of superheated steam, well advanced toward the temperature of decomposition by passing through the minute interstices of red-hot iron filings. In this state it parts freely with its oxygen to the incandescent carbon, and if just sufficient to oxygenize all the carbon, the combustion of every particle of the latter is attained, leaving the hydrogen both of the fuel and of the steam to be oxygenized by a supply of air. For this purpose, in the third place, a jet of compressed hot air is injected, the oxygen of which, if the hydrogen be not in excess and too copiously escaping, will find time to penetrate into contact and combination with every particle of that fuel also. The essential fact in this process is the extraordinary interpenetration of all the superheated elements, bringing the oxygen into contact with the fuel, atom to atom, which must be literally the case where steam is decomposed by carbon, and also to an extent not otherwise attainable, from forcing hot air throughout the gases in this active condition. For the problem of perfect combustion is not to supply oxygen to fuel, as is done in ordinary modes, but to penetrate the fuel with oxygen, which can be approximated only in a retort, under high heat and pressure, aided by chemical reaction.

The elements being applied in this manner in proper proportions, give the conditions of perfect combustion, as nearly as can be practicable; they add a positive supply of fuel from the steam itself, and their effect is not encumbered by the mixture of an excess of cold air passing imperfectly heated into the flues and necessitating a more copious outlet of gases and loss of heat from the chimney. It should also be added that the cost of first heating a concentrated fuel like oil is somewhat less than with the more diffuse coal, besides the important portion of heat lost in the ashes of coal and conducted off through the grate bars and ash-box of the furnace, which are exposed in part to intense heat. In view of all these conditions, it seems rather easier than not to conceive of an approximation in practice to the full calorific value of the oil. But of this, as before said, nothing but vigorous measurement of the work can definitely and beyond cavil assure us. Further, the total loss of a full change of fuel under the boilers at the time of stopping work must always be set against coal, together with the loss of steam by the safety valve in the intervals of work—a great item in railroad expenses—neither of which losses attend upon the instantaneously extinguished or regulated petroleum fire.

The visible results of combustion by FOOTE's process indicate a high degree of purity in proportion to the accurate adjustment of the elements. In all combustion, the escape of unconsumed fuel is observed in two forms; that of smoke and that of colored flames. The products of perfect combustion, such as carbonic acid from the union of carbon with oxygen, or superheated steam from the union of hydrogen and oxygen, are transparent and nearly colorless gases, containing so little matter of a light-reflecting or visible quality, that a condition of the intensest heat, which causes other gases to emit a dazzling light like the sun—becoming what we call flame—hardly brightens them, and barely makes them perceptible to the eye as shadowy and transparent films, more or less tinged with blue or violet; which, by the way, constitutes the little color there is in those great oxygen compounds, air and water. The color of the flame indicates the degree to which the gases of which it is composed are being heated and oxidized, or, in common language, consumed. If yellow, for example, it is because their transformation by oxygen is incomplete, and the unoxydized portion, with its native color, merely brightened by the heat, modifies the complexion of the flame. Intensified combustion, effected by the freer and more intimate intermixture of oxygen, first heightens the luminosity of the gases to whiteness, and afterward transforms them into the blue-tinged but almost colorless compounds of oxygen. Very active combustion usually has the effect of volatilizing the fuel in yellow or white hot gases faster than their oxidation can be provided for: hence in burning coal a blue flame is not characteristic of a high degree of heat, although the combination is more perfect, as far as it goes. An active supply of volatilized fuel, permeated, atom to atom, by a due proportion of oxygen, is the condition of perfect and efficient combustion, and will produce, as approximated in the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, the faintest shade and utmost transparency in the product or flame. A pure blue flame is made by FOOTE's apparatus, using certain proportions of the elements, but we have not had the pleasure of seeing a sufficiently violent rush of gaseous fuel for the rapid generation of steam so fully met and permeated by oxygen as to produce the complete oxidation desired. It seems worthy of consideration whether a multiplication of the burners ought not to be made, so as to produce in the aggregate the desired amount of heat, without requiring a disproportionate rush and consequent waste of the fuel, from a small number of burners, as at present. There is abundant room in the fire chamber of a boiler for twice, thrice or four times the burners now used.

It is claimed that at present two barrels of oil are made to do the work of at least one ton of coal, making the direct cost of the two fuels, here at the East, about equal. If this be so, we are confident that in the way we have suggested or in some other, a result much better still may be attained, for at the high rate of combustion required for steam, the apparatus visibly sends off a large amount of uncombined hydrogen. If, however, the cost of oil can be made not to exceed that of coal, a great desideratum is attained already; for the two barrels of oil will only weigh about one-third of the ton of coal they displace, and the present cargo of fuel on a steamer, if put in oil, would of course carry her three times as far as now, or two-thirds of it may be saved for freight and profit. But to this must be added another large gain from the wages, provisions, quarters, &c., of forty or fifty firemen and coal-passers to each large steamer, which can be entirely dispensed with.

On the Pacific, the practicability of using oil at all, even on no better terms of combustion than coal, would be a decisive achievement, for the cost of coal there is five times that of the rival fuel at a fair price. At the degree of economy claimed by the inventor and his friends as the present minimum, and allowing a paying price for California oil, it is estimated that the Pacific Mail Company would save a million of dollars per annum each on their Panama and China lines, besides being enabled to carry full fuel from home for the round trip to and from China, not only without the peril of short coal which so nearly befel the *Colorado* a few weeks since, but with much less displacement of cargo than is caused by fuel for the half trip only.

With regard to the dangerous character of the new fuel, there is a general and very natural apprehension. It will be necessary to adopt steam-tight iron tanks for storage, from which connecting pipes will pass directly to the feeding reservoir, and also vent pipes for the volatile matter, passing overboard astern. In this manner it seems evident that the danger from fire originating with the fuel will be *nil*, which is certainly a great deal less than in the case of coal, the spontaneous combustion of which has destroyed many ships.

The Peach Trade at Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 10.

Those who are incredulous concerning the peach trade should pay a visit to Light-street wharf. Here can be seen piles upon piles of empty boxes awaiting transportation to the Eastern shore, while every day some half dozen steamers arrive, loaded to their utmost capacity with peaches. The fruit ripening so far is small, but, as the season advances, they will increase in size. Propellers, loaded entirely with peaches, are now daily leaving Light-street wharf for Philadelphia and New-York. The retail price of the fruit yesterday ranged from 25 to 50 cents per peck. The present season is represented as being one of the most prolific, and, so far as peaches are concerned, is supposed to be one of the most successful known for many years. Yesterday parties were endeavoring to procure steamers to bring the Eastern shore crop of peaches to Baltimore, but without success. The present supply comes mostly from the river shores and landings on the various creeks emptying into rivers leading to the Chesapeake, while the produce of the interior mostly takes its way to Philadelphia by the Delaware Railroad.

North Carolina State Penitentiary.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, Aug. 7.

Gen. SICKLES has appointed Gov. WORTH, K. P. BATTLE, R. Y. MCADEN, MASON L. WIGGINS and J. C. HARPER a Board to consider and report upon the expediency, practicability and cost of providing a suitable temporary place of confinement for prisoners undergoing sentence for felony. In determining the location, the Board will take into consideration the probable erection hereafter of a Penitentiary and the employment of the prisoners in mining, or other work in metals, quarrying marble, brick-making, or manufactures, whereby the Penitentiary may be self-supporting, and the convicts taught some useful art. The *Sentinel* states that Prof. KERR has returned from his explorations of the Deep River region, and made his report to Gov. WORTH, on the advantages of that region for the location of a Penitentiary. Gov. WORTH will call the Board, appointed by Gen. SICKLES in reference to a State Prison, to meet at any early day.

The United States Express was robbed by three men in Lafayette County, Mo., near Lexington, on the morning of the 2d inst., of a box containing $1,140 in gold and other small sums, amounting in all to about $1,700. The mail was not disturbed. The passengers in the stage were also robbed of considerable money and other valuables.

Prof. CHARLES DEGENHARDT, of Buffalo, was drowned in the Niagara River on Saturday afternoon, 3d inst., while fishing. He had been a resident of that city for many years, had been organist in several of the churches, and at the time of his death was organist in the Temple Beth Zion.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Commencement at Franklin College—The Town of Athens—Interesting Exercises.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, CLARKE COUNTY, Ga.,
Monday, Aug. 5, 1867.

Commencement week at the University of Georgia is always looked forward to with pleasurable anticipations, very much enjoyed when it comes, and regretted when it has passed, by a large portion of the population of Georgia. The most distinguished citizens who are Trustees of the University, meet here at that time. The parents and friends of the students come hither to witness with pride the luxuriance with which the young idea has been taught to shoot, and numbers who are not Trustees, and have no special interest in the undergraduates, flock hither "to have a good time," see their friends, enjoy the delicious climate and the cool water, and partake of the genial, open-hearted hospitality which is dispensed by the citizens of the town, to whom this week is their carnival—the epoch in their calendar. The society of Athens is the most refined, best educated and agreeable in the State, and before the war it was also the most affluent in the goods of this world. The refinement, the education and agreeability remain, but the affluence has departed. The bright *parterres*, the closely shaven lawns, trim hedges, immaculate paint, elegantly appointed equipages, and profusion of servants, for which Athens used to be distinguished, have fallen into decay or disappeared. *Non sum qualis eram*, seems written on and around many a house where wealth ministered to mental culture, kindliness of heart and refined hospitality, before war brought, with devastation and mourning, loss of fortune and straitened means. But notwithstanding this, there are few places where a visit is more enjoyable than at Athens, where the ladies are more graceful and attractive, or where the men possess more of the qualities which constitute the genial gentleman.

The town is situated upon a series of hills which overhang the west bank of the Oconee River. The streets where business is done, when there is any business to do, are not attractive. The residences are detached villas built on lots of from five to ten and fifteen acres of ground, and display considerable taste both in the construction of the buildings and the arrangement of the grounds. The college buildings occupy an area of forty acres in the centre of the town. They are commodious and comfortable but have no pretence to architectural beauty. The University was founded in 1801, under the Presidency of Mr. JOSIAH MEIGS, former Professor of Astronomy in Yale College, who held the office until 1811. He was succeeded by Dr. BROWN, of South Carolina, who presided until 1816, when Dr. FINLEY, of New Jersey, took the place, and contributed much to the high position which the University has since maintained among the literary institutions of the country. At his death in 1818–19, Dr. MOSES WADDEL was elected President. He was succeeded in 1829 by that great and good man, Dr. ALONZO CHURCH, who died in 1860, and whose chair is now filled by Dr. ANDREW A. LIPSCOMB, of Virginia, who possesses in a remarkable degree that talent for managing and controlling young men by moral suasion for which the greatest of all college Presidents, Dr. THOMAS ARNOLD, of Rugby, was so justly famed. There are more than 250 students on the books of the University now, and it is thought that their number will be largely increased next year. Hard times have prevented many during the last two years from embracing the advantages of collegiate education who were anxious to do so, and who now hope that their parents and friends will be able to afford them the necessary means. The University was originally endowed with lands which were afterward conveyed to the State for $100,000, the interest of which sum, $8,000, together with the tuition fees, constitute its resources. The faculty, in addition to Dr. LIPSCOMB, who fills the chair of Rhetoric, consists of a Professor of Moral Philosophy, Dr. PATRICK HENRY MELL, the eminent Baptist divine, and President of the Baptist Convention; a Professor of Mathematics, Mr. WILLIAMS RUTHERFORD, a member of an influential and highly connected Georgia family of that name, and universally esteemed for his piety and devotion to his academic duties; a Professor of Ancient Languages, Mr. W. HENRY WADDELL; a Professor of Natural Science, Chemistry and Agriculture, W. L. JONES, M. D., to whom the agriculturists of Georgia are recently indebted for a series of most valuable and instructive lectures; a Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Mr. W. LEROY BROWN, and a Professor of Civil Engineering and French, Mr. L. H. CHARBONNIER, an ex-officer of the French army, and an accomplished scholar. The Professorship of Law is vacant by the death of Chief-Justice LUMPKIN.

Commencement commenced yesterday with the services in the College Chapel, which was filled to its utmost capacity, all the other places of public worship being closed. The Chancellor preached from the text Romans chap. x., 20, and though the thermometer must have been very high, and the sermon lasted fully one hour and a quarter, the Doctor held the attention of his audience throughout, and increased his fame as one of the most profound preachers and abstruse thinkers in America. His address to the graduating class at the conclusion of the sermon was a masterpiece of pathetic eloquence. The music was exquisite. The choir was composed of all the choirs of the different churches, and as the cherubim and seraphim of these choirs (I allude, of course, to the female voices) are the prettiest, brightest and most graceful young ladies in the town, when they were all united and brought together into one place, Dr. LIPSCOMB must forgive me if my eyes wandered away from him to the choir and rested there rather oftener and longer than the discipline of the Church would allow. All I can say is, that I have not a doubt that were the learned Doctor to have been in my place he would have done likewise, and that if he did not, he is not the man of taste I believe him to be.

On the platform from which the sermon was preached sat a number of the Trustees of the University, among whom I recognized Gen. Howell Cobb, Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. Iverson L. Harris, Judge of the Supreme Court; Hon. B. C. Yancey, brother of the late William L. Yancey, of Alabama; Hon. John Billups, for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Legislature of Georgia; Hon. James Jackson, former Representative of the Sixth District in Congress, now an eminent lawyer and an ex-Judge of the Superior Court, beside a number of others. The Board of Trustees met on Friday last and continue to meet every day until the close of the Commencement exercises. It is rumored that they contemplate making considerable additions to the usefulness and efficient working of the College, providing for additional professorships and authorizing the purchase of numbers of books, scientific instruments, models, &c. The Trustees are the Legislature of the University, by whom all the appropriations are made, and by whose enactments the faculty govern and are governed. They are all deeply interested in the progress and welfare of the University, and as far as the means at their disposal will permit, will do their utmost to promote the cause of education.

Attached to the College is a preparatory school with a corps of competent teachers, where, at the expense of the State, a number of disabled Georgia soldiers are prepared to enter the University and qualify themselves for the profession of teaching in the public schools of the State. These scarred students have made remarkable progress since they were admitted to this school. They and their teachers entertained the faculty and Trustees of the University at dinner on Saturday, the 3d inst., and were addressed by Gov. COBB on the part of the Trustees and by Prof. WADDEL on the part of the Faculty in short and eloquent speeches of commendation and encouragement.

There were several vacancies at the Board of Trustees, caused by the death, resignation and departure from the State, of old members. These were filled by election. Among the new members are Mr. SAM. HALL, of Macon, one of the most accomplished jurists and successful practitioners of law in Georgia; Gen. ARMSTRONG, of Cherokee, a Northern man by birth, and a consistent and persistent Union man; Hon. MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, former Member of Congress from the Columbus District; Hon. JOHN ABBOT BILLUPS, of Morgan County, a lawyer of high standing, a staunch Unionist, and at one time a member of the Legislature from his county; Col. DAVID C. BARROW, a large and influential planter in Clarke, Oglethorpe, Greene and Decatur Counties, and Mr. STEVENS THOMAS, of Athens, Ex-President of the Bank of Athens, and one of the most respected and most prominent citizens of the town. I mention the names to show that politics or political antecedents had nothing to do with the election, and that the Northern man devoted to the Union, and the Southern Secessionist, were chosen, provided only that they were qualified to advance the welfare of the College and the education of the young men of Georgia.

I have not heard a word of politics. Reconstruction and convention have not been mentioned, and even the coming of the Registers to this place, which is to take place to-morrow, the 6th inst., has been only mentioned casually. The negroes from the surrounding country are beginning to flock in by hundreds to be ready to be registered at the earliest moment, and "the cry is still they come." Planters, whose crops are not "laid by," regard this with anything but pleasure, and would much prefer that the Registers had postponed their visit for ten days or a fortnight.

QUONDAM.

ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A Canadian Village and its Peculiarities—The Cascade Rapids—Trout Fishing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEAUHARNOIS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The St. Lawrence stretches out in front of this place, as I have said, to a width of about three miles on the south side of Montreal Island. The south shore of the river is low, but at a distance of a few hundred yards from the river's edge the land rises with a pretty steep slope for about fifty to seventy-five feet, and this hill stretches along the southern shore for miles, and gives the horizon, as you look at it in this direction from the water, a long, uniform, level line. The village is crowded in between this hill and the water, and is stretched along the shore for half a mile or so. The aspect of the place is as different from that of villages in "the States" as is possible. There are none of the little white cottages with green blinds which New-England eyes naturally look for. The houses are almost all built of stone or plaster, generally only one story high, with deep overhanging eaves. Here and there is one which has some ground and shrubbery about it, but generally they are as bare and built as close to the road and as close together as are houses in the city. It seems strange that they should have been all crowded into the level spot between the hill and the river. One would have said that any one who was able to exercise any choice as to where his dwelling should stand would have sought to have before his windows the broad prospect which spreads itself out before one who stands on the hill; but there is but one residence built on that whole broad plateau. The people could not have been ignorant of the prospect, either; for not only does the Catholic Church stand on the hill, but the Protestant Church also, and the Court-house, and the house in which the Seignior lived when Beauharnois was a Seigniory, and from these the people have the full sweep of the view which stretches up and down the river for thirty miles from where Montreal Mountain, called from its shape Le Lion Couchant, lies on the east and the Cascade Rapids on the west.

We made several trips up to the rapids, for it is in the hollows of the rocks at their foot, and in the midst of its swift currents and dashing falls, that the fierce black bass finds the abiding place which suits him best in these Summer heats; and I can assure you that a day spent in fishing for such fish, in the midst of the rush and the roar of these green waters, tossed here and there into the whitest of spray, as they spring over the ledges, and carrying with them the freshest of cool breezes, is a day to be often recalled hereafter in the dust and heat of the city.

At the foot of the rapids pours in, from the north-west, part of the flow of the Ottawa River, which sweeps on the south side of a large island some twenty miles long, called Isle Perrot. The water which comes from the Ottawa is black water, such as comes from all our spruce, hemlock and pine forests, while the St. Lawrence water is of a clear, beautiful green. These different colored streams join their currents, as I have said, at the foot of the rapids, but they do not mingle in the least for miles below. All along the shore opposite Beauharnois, the Ottawa water shows a purplish stripe, between the green of the water which comes down from Lake Ontario, and the green of the shores beyond, and closer to the junction of the two, the streams are as clearly defined and separated as if they were oil and water, the green water here and there pushing back the black with the force of the stream from some steeper slope, and here and there the black water in its turn crowding back the green, and the rapids themselves, with their white tossing sprays in the background, ever changing and yet always the same, form a combination such as I have never seen elsewhere, and the full beauty of which can be appreciated better after a day spent in a small boat among the rapids, than after a view from the deck of a swift-speeding steamboat. Right into the middle of these rapids, on the south, pushes out a bold point, around which the river bends with a rapid sweep. There is here a valuable sturgeon fishery, conducted after a style which I suspect Father IZAAK WALTON would hardly approve of, but which proves successful nevertheless. The sole means which the venerable Canuck, who officiates at this shrine of the deity of fishing, (whoever that may have been,) avails himself of to "entice" the sturgeon from his watery habitation, is a stout pole about twenty feet long, armed at one end with a pointed iron which bends back upon itself for about a foot or so. Armed with this he scrambles along the bank of the river, where its currents are swiftest and most turbulent, with his eyes fixed upon the bottom of the river. Behind some rock within reach of his pole, he sees through the dark or foamy green of the water a dark object, which his practiced eye at once perceives to be a sturgeon which, wearied with swimming for a mile or so against the tremendous current of the rapids, has stopped in his progress up the river to rest, where he may be protected from the rush of the current. In an instant his pole is stretched out beyond the fish, and with a smart pull the sharp iron is forced through the fish's side and he is hauled out sideways upon the bank.

When once hauled out, the sturgeon are placed in little stone pens built along the river's edge, where the fresh water can have free access to them. There were a dozen or so of these pens, and in each of them I saw six or eight of these great fish, some six or eight feet long, looking as if they were made of india-rubber, crowding upon each other, and turning up their sleepy eyes and shoving their pointed snouts up on the rocks, waiting till the day came when they should be taken out and carried off to the Montreal market, each one with a great hole in his side, where the "barbed iron" had entered.

That fishing is mere work for vulgar profit. No one would choose it for sport. For the latter, however, there is abundant opportunity. The black bass is a fierce and game fish, and gives plenty of play to the fisherman's tackle. I pulled one out of the water as I was fishing in the rapids one day, and succeeded in throwing him out of the current into a little pool of water among the stones, into which he fell free from my hook. The evident rage and fierceness with which he flew around that pool of water, dashing from one end of it to the other to find a way of escape among the stones, I do not remember to have [illegible] by [illegible] the ferocity of a rat in a trap. I am sorry to say that before I could get down to him he succeeded in getting off into deep water. After seeing his dashes and plunges I was not surprised when a bass carried away my bait or snapped my line.

I wish I could describe to you some of the days spent upon these waters in fishing, so as to give you an idea of how we rowed among the rapid currents and trolled for and caught bass and pickerel, so that you might fancy the thrill which passes from the hand to the brain when the quick, sharp pull tells you that some fish has seized the hook, always seeming to be "the biggest yet," until he is landed in the boat; or fancy the cool wind which blows off the rapids, as you throw your line into an eddy from some rock at their edge, or from your boat anchored where their force is not too great. But I have no language for such a task. If any of your readers wish to know what it is, their better way is to come and try it for themselves.

Fishing of this sort is what has interested us most, but it is by no means the only kind which is being done in Canada just now. The approaching elections make all Canada a pool of troubled waters, and political fishing is all the rage. I have not taken sufficient interest in the matter to make myself at all familiar with party questions or the prospects of particular elections. What has struck me with most interest in the matter has been the openness with which the Catholic Church takes part in it. I do not mean that there is direct and public action on their part, though there may be that—and certainly the Church does not pass the matter by as a thing with which she has no concern. The Bishop of Montreal has issued a pastoral letter on the subject, and your readers may be interested to see that the Bishop apparently thinks that at least the Virgin Mary and the saints may take an active part in the elections, the former being expected to see to it that the elections "may have a happy result," and the latter "that there may be no excess of liquor." With this view, the Bishop orders as follows:

> Sabbath before the general election, the *Veni Creator* will be chanted before the parish Mass, with the collect of the Holy Ghost. On the same Sabbath there will be the solemn benediction of the Holy Sacrament, and the *Salve Regina* will be chanted, with the corresponding verse and prayer, in order to obtain from the Mother of Mercies that the elections should be conducted without offence to her Divine Son, and that they may have a happy result.
>
> On the days of the election, all the priests shall recite before the Mass the *Veni Sancte*, &c., and say the collect of the Holy Ghost, in order that all the electors may be enlightened by him who is the "light of hearts."
>
> The Holy Relics will be exposed all day long, during the time of the said elections, with the usual ceremonies, in order to obtain the intercession of all the saints, there may be no excess of liquor.

It is not, however, by ceremonies and prayers alone that the Catholic Churches take part in the elections. The political meetings are held at the church doors, as a general thing, at the close of the services on Sunday. They have had one meeting of the kind at Beauharnois since I came here. I have heard some political preaching myself and have heard a good deal of fault found therewith and a good deal said about churches having nothing to do with politics, but a political meeting at a church door on Sunday, was a touch beyond anything that I had seen, so I went to see. The audience was composed of several hundred men from the village and from the country about, with a fringe of the country women who had obviously come into church with their husbands rather than to the meeting, and were gossipping rather than listening. It was a thoroughly respectable and, I judge, a fairly intelligent audience, and they stood for over two hours in the hot sun and listened to speeches of various lengths from five or six different speakers. The main, if not the only speakers were the candidates themselves, who thus showed themselves before the people and discussed questions of party and each other's positions with earnestness, and I presume not without fairness and ability. I could not follow them as well as I would have liked, for they spoke in French, and my French is somewhat rusty; but the subjects seemed to be taxation and party policy and annexation, &c., &c., and there were about the same appeals to the voters to make their election an honest and an intelligent one, and to elect candidates who would worthily represent so intelligent a constituency that we are all familiar with. Where the various sides of party questions are thus presented in turn to the people, with such opportunity for criticism and correction, it, perhaps, might not be the worse for the decorum and fairness of the discussion that it is held under the shadow of a church. Church influence should be thus less injurious than if but one side was represented in the discussion, and those who object to political preaching might, perhaps, think less unfavorably of this system, for the same reason that the Jack Tar gave for preferring the Episcopal Church to the Presbyterian, because in the Episcopal service they let him "jaw back."

I find that the question of annexation to the United States is forcing itself upon the attention of these people; not that it is really up for discussion, but that it comes up of itself everywhere. The people cannot help thinking about it or speaking of it, or conjecturing what would be its effect upon this interest or that policy. I judge that there is a large and intelligent class here who think that the formation of this new Dominion is but a step toward independence of England, to be followed by annexation to the United States, and who expect that from such a step very great progress will be made by the whole country. In the meantime Yankee land is the pleasantest land for a Yankee, and thither I very gladly retrace my steps. B.

"Monitors" and Great Guns.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The discussion going on through your columns on the subject of monitors and great guns is highly interesting to practical and scientific men, and ought to be so to the public at large, who are called on to foot the bills incurred by costly experiments. It is not now a question of very great moment what the monitor fleet has cost—in "construction, arming, manning, maintaining and preserving"—whether it has been one or two hundred millions. The questions raised in your editorial remarks are those for us to consider, namely, whether it is wise or prudent to treat our present improvements on ships-of-war and guns as superior to those of all other nations, or as perfection. That we are in the midst of a revolution in naval warfare, and not at the end, is sufficiently clear from the very discussions now taking place in this country, as well as in Europe. We Americans, however, have assumed that we have got in our monitors a power that can bid defiance to all the world, and seem to have settled down in the conviction that there need be nothing more done until the rest of the world has been able to overtake us.

There was a time, only two or three years ago, when, to have questioned the perfection of the monitor class of vessels, or even to have criticised their construction, would have raised a suspicion of a man's loyalty, if it did not consign him to Fort Lafayette. Indeed, it has been alleged, and never quite satisfactorily refuted, that one unfortunate gentleman had his health broken down by a long incarceration in that modern Bastile, for having closed a severe critique in a prominent City journal on the defects of the monitor principle, by affirming that the last one that would ever be built had been launched. The reason for his arrest and detention, it is true, was charged to another account. But those days are past, and I presume I may be allowed to make some remarks not altogether in approval of the principle, and shall do so in the interest of science. I may as well premise what I have to say by stating that I never had an interest in any invention connected with ships of war, or guns, or ever applied to the Government for a contract of any kind in my life, but I have given some attention to naval architecture.

As to the gun question, I leave that for others. I wish merely to point out the chief and fatal blunder in designing—I believe, all the monitors. It consists in the "overhang" or projection of four or five feet, of what has been termed the "upper vessel. On this projection, which is some four or five feet high, all the iron plates are bolted on timbers set vertically, and which of course add nothing to the longitudinal stability of the structure. The only valuable purpose, as fas as I can perceive, of this overhang seems to be to prevent the vessel from being destroyed by steam rams. But a very slight knowledge of modern naval warfare must convince the veriest tyro in the art that such contrivances can avail nothing against such vessels, for instance as the *Dunderburg*, and a score of others in Europe, as have long projecting and depressed rams that would rake several feet below them. The designer of the *Dunderburg* has, himself, fallen into the same error, in constructing an enormous overhang at the stern, formed of baulks of timber, piled on one another, both longitudinally and athwart ship, the object being to protect her rudders (she has two) and her screw. Anyone who has walked from the stern to the stem of this vessel when she lay on the stocks must have seen that all this vast weight and encumbrance in the water would be wholly useless against the attack of another *Dunderburg*—especially if No. 2 had no overhang and a consequent superiority of speed of at least two knots an hour.

The *Dunderberg* has got safely over the ocean, and I will venture to predict will never be used as a model for other Dunderbergs by any of the maritime nations of Europe, nor will she be copied here. If the French will set to work and cut off this unwieldy appendage at the vessel's stern, she will no doubt become a very formidable craft. Her bow lines and flat floor should make her a fast vessel with the engine power she carries. She could then cross the ocean in eleven or twelve instead of fourteen days, and probably beat any single vessel in the world in consequence of her high speed and formidable ram.

The return of the *Onondaga*, "leaking badly," (as did the *Dunderberg*,) after being two days at sea, is only in keeping with the experience of others of the class. The overhang is not only entirely useless for the protection of the vessels against rams or the blows from the stems of other vessels, which would roll them over or run them down, if heavy and fast enough, but must of necessity make them unsafe and unseaworthy, even in moderately heavy weather. The enormous weight of armor, perched on the projecting upper works and immersed three or four feet under water, must tend to make them unsteady as platforms for turrets and their guns, and hence they can never do good service in a rolling sea.

In storms the enormous weight of the structure must produce an equally enormous strain on the structure, and it is truly wonderful that any of them have ever been able to ride out even an ordinary gale of wind. The only valuable purpose to which they can be applied is that of harbor defence, and as France has become possessed of the *Dunderberg* and *Onondaga* to defend her harbors against Prussia, the latter country should immediately purchase a few of our super-abundant monitors to guard her coast defences against France. We can supply all Europe, and still have enough left for our own harbors.

Yours, &c., W.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, 6th August, 1867.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Removal of Gen. Sheridan.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Aug. 6.

To us the removal of Gen. SHERIDAN can make very little difference. It is like the murder of a President; one passes off the stage and another comes on; the same work continues, and the oppressed gain nothing, but add to their sufferings the general horror of the deed. The Radicals have made up their minds to take possession of the Southern State Governments, and run them in their own way. The end will be reached before we find peace, and what matters it whether it is done in the rapid, bold style of SHERIDAN, or brought about little by little as in the case of some other commanders. Gen. SHERIDAN sees the work that he has to do and does it promptly. That much is decidedly in his favor; and we see no reason for blaming him for the removal of officials elected by the people and the substitution of Radicals. Congress expected him to do it, and to put only such men in power as were willing to give their aid and influence, and that of the offices they hold to the advancement of the Radical Party. For this, then, we must blame Congress, and not SHERIDAN. And we cannot deny that some of the appointments he has made are acceptable to our people. It would be a great misfortune if Gov. WELLS were reinstated after SHERIDAN's removal, and our citizens feel it, if they were frank enough to say so. In that case and others Gen. SHERIDAN has been sustained by popular opinion here, though only in his selections, and not in his overruling the civil authority.

But it is special pleading to go into these particulars. The general facts are before us that a military commander is sent here to perform the will of Congress. He has carried out his instructions, but with the rapidity of a cavalry officer, and has shocked the more conservative portion of his countrymen by the rapidity of the progress made toward Radicalizing the South. But with any other man it was only a question of time, and it may as well come now as later. Should Gen. HANCOCK or Gen. MEADE be appointed to succeed him the work which Congress has marked out will still go on, until the people of the North learn by what cabal or faction the country is now ruled, and interpose their power. We may blame the General for being too ready to carry out the Congressional measures, and for displaying too much alacrity in its service, but at the same time no man believes that he is acting contrary to order, or that Congress will fail to sustain him when it reassembles. It is very probable, also, that he will be ordered back again immediately, thus putting a greater indignity upon the President, and giving SHERIDAN an excuse for more stringent measures if he pleases.

The President's Action and the Impeachment Movement.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 10.

More than once, in the strange course which the President has taken, it has occurred to us that he actually desired impeachment; he has done so many needless acts to exasperate public opinion, and he has so signally failed to strengthen those who, differing from him in his policy, yet look with great dislike toward that extreme remedy. Undoubtedly, if the President were impeached upon insufficient or partisan grounds, he would receive the benefit of political martyrdom. His enemies would render him a greater service than his friends could possibly do. Such, in our judgment would have been the result of an impeachment at the last session of Congress.

But such will not be the case, if by persistent efforts to delay and embarrass the reconstruction acts of Congress, the President not only does not "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," but takes care to manifest a determination that they shall not be executed. Such a course, even although he keeps within the letter, while disregarding the spirit of the law, will induce a closer examination of former acts, and their interpretation in the light of his general purposes. Some of the President's "friends," as they who desire to profit by his patronage style themselves, are encouraging him to make the issue on the removal of Mr. STANTON. This is of the same class as the advice to veto the reconstruction acts, to impede their execution, after they had been passed over his veto, and to remove the commanders who are faithfully carrying them out. If the President continues to listen to such advice, and to accept such counsel, he does it at his own great peril; and he may precipitate a measure which will be most unfortunate to the country, and fatal to himself.

The Proscribed Colored Voters in Tennessee—Judge Lawrence's Address to the People.

Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been appointed by Gen. CARLIN, Special Agent to take charge of the colored laborers who have been thrown out of employment for voting the Brownlow ticket, has issued the following address to the people of the State:

To All Honorable Tennesseeans:

I have accepted the appointment tendered me by Major-Gen. CARLIN, because I have faith in the great body of the people of Tennessee, and believe that the evil complained of will be speedily corrected by the good people themselves, on sober, second thought, without any interference on the part of the United States. In years gone by, during the fierce contests between Whig and Democrat, poor laborers were sometimes discharged on account of their political action. This was done in the North and in the South. In this very city, I am told, sixty-nine Irishmen were called up in squad, at the close of an exciting political canvass and discharged, because they voted a ticket which offended their employer. But the evil was soon corrected, and all sensible men disapproved of the act.

We have just passed through a most exciting campaign, in a most exciting period of our history. The situation has been absolutely painful. The bad passions aroused by the war have not been cooled. The whole body of the colored people have been suddenly enfranchised, and a majority of the white people disfranchised. From causes, not necessary to mention, the colored vote was cast, in the recent election, almost solid, against the life-long convictions of the disfranchised whites. Of course, this was irritating. The disfranchisement of so large a portion of the white citizens of the State is, as every one must know, a most hazardous experiment. Time may justify it, and it may condemn it. The Republican Party is divided in opinion on the question; and all admit that it is a most undesirable condition of things—and that in a brief period equal rights must be extended to all citizens of the State. Now, whatever may be said of Congress or the Legislature of Tennessee, or of the recent election, all must concur in the statement that the colored citizens of the State are not to blame. They have been the innocent cause, or the innocent pretext, of a thirty years' controversy which terminated in a dreadful war; and now, with little education and little means of support, they have been drawn into the fierce pool of politics. They are entitled by law to none of the honors or emoluments of office. Their votes have sought and obtained in the use of the usual party tactics. Are they to be censured and punished? Is it wise, is it expedient, to drive old and faithful servants from their homes, because they have followed their political convictions? Must they be ground to powder between the millstones of the white man's ambition.

Now all those unprincipled men who seek the votes of the colored man, and care nothing for his freedom and his elevation in the scale of being, desire nothing better than his proscription. They rejoice when they see him wandering houseless, hungry and penniless upon the streets, because it makes good political capital. It inflames the public mind. It gives power to extreme men, and popularity to extreme measures. It widens the breach, now alas, too great, between the masses of the white men and colored men. It invites foreign interference in affairs which we can better manage among ourselves. It postpones the good day of peace, order, quiet, good will and fraternal feeling which every good man prays for, is sick at heart to see, and waits for as those that watch for the morning.

In view of these reasons, and others that might be urged, I do most earnestly petition all good and honorable men in Nashville, and Middle Tennessee, to use their utmost endeavors to prevail upon employers not to discharge their servants for political reasons, to recall such as have been discharged, and to aid those who cannot return to their old places to find new ones. I have resided four years in Tennessee and have had frequent occasion to speak of the general good understanding which has existed between the white and the colored people of the State; and I have regarded with the deepest concern all speeches and measures calculated to awaken distrust and excite bitterness between the races. In conclusion I invoke all good men—and especially all the old and substantial citizens of the State, to make the necessity of any action on the part of Gen. CARLIN or myself, in relation to this matter, altogether unnecessary. JOHN LAWRENCE.

Action of the Radical Committee.

The Radical State Central Committee of Tennessee met at the State Capitol on the 7th inst. and appointed delegates to the Border State Convention which is to meet on the 12th of September. MAYNARD, BUTLER, STOKES, TRIMBLE, WALLIAMS and MAURY, members elect to Congress, were in attendance. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the special attention of members elect to the Legislature and Congress is invited to the proscription of colored citizens by Conservatives or rebels for political opinions, with a view to obtain State and national legislation which will guarantee to every voter the untrammeled exercise of this cardinal right.

Maryland Constitutional Convention—Courts in Baltimore.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention has agreed upon a judiciary system for Baltimore City. It provides that there shall be six Courts, to be styled the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and the Criminal Court of Baltimore. Each Judge is to receive a salary of $4,000 per annum. It is made the duty of the Supreme Bench, as soon as the Judges shall be elected and duly qualified, to provide for the holding of the aforesaid Courts, by the assignment of one or more of their number to each, and they may change the assignment, as circumstances may require and the public interests may demand, and the Judges so assigned shall have all the powers and exercise all the jurisdiction which may belong to the Court being held. The Supreme Bench is also to have jurisdiction to hear and determine all motions for a new trial in cases tried in any of the City Courts, where such motions arise either on questions of fact or for misdirection upon matters of law, and all motions in arrest of judgment or upon any matter of law determined by the Judges. Decisions of the Judge of the City Court in appeals from Justices of the Peace are to be final. Five Clerks are to be elected, to hold office for six years. The section relating to the Attorney-General was amended so as to allow the people to elect that officer, instead of the Governor appointing him, as at first proposed, and after being further amended so as to provide for Mr. RANDALL's election, in the event of the ratification of the Constitution, it was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

The Mob in Baltimore on Friday Night.

The Baltimore *American* of Saturday morning gives the following account of the disturbances in that city after the close of the Democratic meeting:

"While the last of the procession was turning into Second-street a party of men from the front pavement of the public house of Mr. MORITZ KAHL fired into the ranks, one of the balls from a navy revolver passing through the left leg below the knee of a youth of 16 years known as PATSEY GAFFIN, or DOUGHERTY. It was reported that another boy, carrying a transparency, was shot in the foot, but its correctness could not be ascertained last night. Those in the ranks immediately rushed to the house into which the assailing party ran, and commenced to break the window panes, fixtures, &c. Several policemen, with Messrs. FUSSELBAUGH and JARRETT, Police Commissioners, interposed and prevented any considerable damage to the house. The bar-tender, CHAS. RUPP, was the only person found about the premises, and he was arrested. He protested his innocence of the shooting, and gave the names of several persons whom he said fired. Capt. MITCHELL, with a squad of policemen, searched the house adjoining and arrested JOSEPH MAGRUDER, JOHN SAYLOR and WM. MCALLISTER on suspicion of being the parties firing. About 12 o'clock at night, JOHN W. DIGGS was arrested at his dwelling on a warrant charging him with being one of the party. A portion of the crowd composing the procession, apprehending that the assailants would escape by the rear entrance, ran into Frederick-street, and threw several stones into the public house of a brother of Mr. KAHL, into which it was reported that the others had run. The last assault was most unprovoked and uncalled for. Fortunately but little injury to the property was done. Young GOFFIN was taken to his home on Fishmarket-space, where surgical attendance was rendered.

"Upon the return of that portion of the crowd belonging in the upper portion of the city a little 'incident' occurred opposite the *American* office. A policeman, it is understood, attempted to arrest a party in the procession for some infraction of the law, when the procession halted and broke in confusion, those composing it rushing to the assistance of their comrade, hooting and yelling, and succeeded in rescuing him from the officer and taking him back to the procession. The behavior of the crowd was most outrageous, the procession in a few moments dissolving into a mob, the bearers of the light boxes and transparencies rushing excitedly about, many of the crowd again giving vent to their feelings, when the line was reformed, in groans for this establishment, and in the most vile oaths and epithets. Although many of those engaged in the disturbance and in rescuing their comrade from the Police were clearly guilty of 'inciting a riot,' no arrests were made."

Address of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

In view of the approaching election of a Judge for the Supreme Bench in Pennsylvania, the Democratic State Committee have issued an address to the people, in which they say:

"The democratic organization, devoted to the maintenance of its immortal principles; conscious of its duty to them and to the Republic; proud of its years, its triumphs and its heroism in disaster, and remembering that in the face of persecution, of official frowns, of corrupt appliances and of successive defeats, its numbers have steadily increased; again presents to you its candidates for your suffrages.

"The Republican Party has controlled the Government for six years, and we accuse it before you, because:

"In the sacred name of the Union, it has perpetuated disunion; in the room of the blessings of peace, it has given us hate, discord and misery; it has violated the plainest principles of free government, broken the written Constitution, and only yielded obedience to the behests of party; the people are denied the attribute of sovereignty; the military subverts the civil power; Generals remove Governors elected by the people, and a despotism reigns in ten States; Congress assumes the right to say that negroes shall vote in Pennsylvania, and denies to us the right to regulate our own rule of suffrage; the negro is, by law, made the equal of the white man in all public places, and authorized to hold offices and sit on juries in the capital. The destinies of ten States, and of ten millions of white people therein, are, by Congress and the military power, placed under the control of four millions of blacks. Their reckless expenditure of the public money in their conduct of the Government, in the support and organization of hundreds of thousands of idle negroes, in the employment of hordes of unnecessary spies and officials, and in maintaining military power over the submissive South, endangers and delays the payment of the public debt of $2,700,000,000—to which the public faith is pledged. Their gross mismanagement causes taxation to bear heavily on the people. In 1860 $1 60 per head was paid by the people through the Customs; in 1866 $14 per head were drawn, mainly from the consumption and business of the poorer classes, through the Customs and internal revenue. In 1860 each individual owed $2 06 of the public debt; in 1867, each owes $79 50 thereof. In 1860 the expenses of the Government were $62,000,000; in 1867 the Treasurer estimated them at $225,000,000, independent of interest on the debt, both being periods of peace. Pennsylvania's share of the public debt is $275,000,000, her own debt $35,500,000, and her city and county indebtedness will swell the total to $400,000,000. $25,000,000 annually come from your earnings to pay the interest thereon. In 1860 your State government cost you $402,000, while in 1866 it cost you $669,000. The pressure of the exhausting burdens, and the suicidal policy of Congress, have caused uncertainty and depression to pervade all branches of trade and manufactures; our commerce is suffering, the enterprise of our people is repressed and business interests languish; the revenues of the Government are less than its interest and expense, and the financial officer foreshadows an increase of the public debt; they plot the destruction of our form of Government, by destroying the independence of the Executive, attempting to subordinate the Judiciary, and by concentrating all power in the Legislative branch; robbing the people of sovereign power, they have united it with the Government in Congress, and dealt a foul blow at our liberties, for tyranny may be as absolute in a number of persons as in an individual. Unblushing corruption stalks through every department of the Government under their control."

Acceptance of the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Vermont.

Hon. JOHN L. EDWARDS has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Vermont, reminding the Committee that when there was a Whig Party he was a Whig. He says:

"The silvery eloquence of CLAY, the colossal logic of WEBSTER, the impassioned rhetoric of CHOATE, inspired me, as it did that party, with nationality—love and reverence for the Constitution and the Union. I resolved then 'to join no party that did not follow the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.'"

He remarks further that "it cannot be doubtful to any reasonable man that the Republican Party have sought, and succeeded, in dislodging from the public mind that fealty and veneration for these cardinal truths which pervaded and inspired both the Democratic and Whig Parties in the days of WEBSTER and JACKSON;" and adds: "But these unnatural and frenzied conditions of men have their acme, and their end. The disorder or the patient dies. The great industrial interests of the country are deranged or suspended; the resources of the country abridged, and taxation increased; and, if long continued, anarchy and dishonest repudiation would subvert constitutional law, national dignity and good faith. Partial and vindictive legislation, and a constant fusilade of scandalous denunciation, will inspire mutual antagonism and hate, and when we have a settled and abiding repulsion of the parts, dissolution is a mere question of time."

Suits Against Officers in Gen. Pope's District.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,)
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 45.—No civil court of the States within this Military District will hereafter entertain any action whatever against officers or soldiers, or any other persons, for acts performed in accordance with orders from the military authorities, or by their sanction; and all such suits now pending, or in which costs have not been collected, will be at once dismissed.

This order will be strictly enforced by post and detachment commanders in this military district, and such officers will make immediate report to these headquarters of any Judge or other civil authority who attempts to disobey this order.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. POPE.

Official: G. K. SANDERSON,
Captain Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

The Difficulties Between the Military and Civil Authorities at Marion, S. C.

The Marion (S. C.) *Star* publishes the following letter in relation to the late collision between the civil and military authorities at that place:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST OF DARLINGTON,
DARLINGTON, S. C., July 26, 1867.

Mr. Thomas C. Moody, Clerk of the Court and Ex-Officio Magistrate, Marion District, S. C.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to Gen. SICKLES stating the arbitrary release of a freedman, by the officers of the Bureau, in Marion, S. C. Your action in refusing to release the prisoner is sustained, and you are hereby informed that, in future cases, wherein your action is ex-officio magisterial, you are to hold yourself responsible to none but the proper State authorities and the General commanding this Military District and the Post Commander.

The same remark applies to all magistrates, sheriffs, jailers, &c. Where, however, a flagrant case of injustice is reported to you by an officer of the Bureau, it is your duty, as it should be your desire, to look into it carefully and see to it that justice is meted out to all alike. You will please exhibit this letter to the jailer in Marion, that he may understand to whom he is responsible for the safe keeping of any prisoner placed under his charge. I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. HAWKINS,
Captain Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

California Politics—Letters from Hon. John Bidwell.

A large Union meeting was held at Marysville, Cal., on the 9th ult., at which the following letter from Hon. JOHN BIDWELL, who has since declined the Republican nomination for Governor, was read:

CHICO, July 3, 1867.

C. M. Patterson, Esq., Secretary Yuba County Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 1st inst., inviting me to be present and address a mass ratification meeting to be held in Marysville on the 9th inst., in the evening, has been received. Thanking you kindly for the intended honor, I hasten to reply that it will not be convenient for me to be with you on the occasion referred to. I embrace this opportunity to say, once for all that it is not my purpose, and I hope it will not, under the circumstances, be expected of me, to enter actively as a public speaker in the pending campaign. My sympathies are with the loyal people who stood by their country in its darkest hour. To their hands, and theirs alone, can the affairs of Government be safely intrusted. They, I maintain, who preserved the ship of State during the storm of rebellion, are the faithful pilots to whose keeping alone we can now confide her destiny. Let us hope to see harmony restored, that we may be able to say to the Copperhead party of this State, by an overwhelming majority on the 4th of September, "Gentlemen, please to continue to occupy back seats; you richly deserve them, and your rights to them we propose to maintain for an indefinite period." I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours. J. BIDWELL.

A gentleman sends to the San Francisco *Times* the following extract from a private letter from the same gentleman:

CHICO, June 29, 1867.

The results of the coming campaign will have a direct bearing on the Presidential contest of 1868, and perhaps decide the issue. All personal, local and State questions must sink out of sight in the presence of National policy. That vital principle—that spirit of liberty which animated every true American heart, and crushed the rebellion of Slavery, ought, and will, as I believe, control the Government for years to come. And to this end all other considerations should be buried out of sight and made subordinate to the Union Party. These are my honest convictions. I am willing, and have been all the time, to stop every feeling, forget the entire past, and look at the whole future, and consider only the Union Party, which alone can save the country.

Very truly, your friend, J. BIDWELL.

Department of Education—Letter on Agricultural Colleges.

One of the objects of Congress in establishing the Department of Education was to diffuse information among our own people, as well as those interested in American progress in Europe, relative to the systems of instruction in the several States of the Union. The following letter on agricultural colleges has been prepared in reply to a request:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst. to the Secretary of the Interior, requesting the "addresses of the Agricultural Colleges of the United States," and printed information relative to them, has been referred to the Department of Education.

As yet, the department has no printed information on the subject for distribution, and can only furnish you with a brief and partial statement.

In New-Hampshire, the proceeds of lands granted by the act of 1862, for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanical arts, has been applied toward the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical department in Dartmouth College. In Vermont, the University at Burlington has received the benefit of the grant.

Massachusetts has located an Agricultural College at Amherst, separate from other educational institutions, and, although not yet in operation, the trustees have published some reports worthy of perusal; and in the last volume of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, which I presume you can obtain by writing to the Secretary of that Commonwealth, you will find an interesting discussion by AGASSIZ, and others, on the relation of the college to the agricultural interests of the State.

Rhode Island has assigned her land scrip to Brown University, and Connecticut has given the donation to Yale College.

New-York has appropriated the funds of the college land scrip to Cornell University; and Rutger's College, in New-Jersey, receives the benefit of the grant to that State.

Pennsylvania has an Agricultural School near Bellefonte, in Centre County, and the annual interest from the proceeds of the sale of land scrip, until otherwise ordered, is devoted to this institution. The State Agricultural College of Michigan, established at Lansing in 1855, receives the benefit of the land grant, and, in 1866, had a farm of 670 acres, and more than one hundred students. Iowa has a State Agricultural College in Story County; and, in Wisconsin, the State University at Madison receives the benefit of the grant. Kansas has an Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kentucky a successful institution near Lexington, and West Virginia has just established a college at Morgantown.

In two or three months after the department is fully organized, it is expected that reports of the State Agricultural Colleges and other educational institutions will be forwarded to this office for distribution to gentlemen like yourself, in our own country and in Europe, who call for information.

If the Commissioner had been in the city, he would have replied to your letter.

Yours, respectfully,
ED. D. NEIL, Chief Clerk.

Prof. C. L. C. MINOR, Hewlett's P. O., Hanover County, Va.

Organized Band of Highwaymen near Wilmington.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Aug. 9.

Information was lodged with the Mayor of this city tending to show that a collusion existed between several parties in the city for the purpose of carrying on a general system of highway robbery against peaceful and inoffensive citizens, in which one H. E. FOSTER, a recently appointed policeman, was implicated. ELIJAH KEDAR (white) being sworn, testified before His Honor that some three or four months since he was approached by FOSTER, who endeavored to prevail upon him to connect himself with a secret organization formed for the benefit of the parties engaged and the plunder of such citizens as they could conveniently lay hands upon, with small chance of detection. KEDAR states that he refused, and was again approached upon the subject. He was then taken to a house on the Plank Road, near the Toll-house, where one CROSBY resided, and where every attempt was made to induce him to connect himself with this gang. The proposed robbery of some rich old citizen on the highway was openly discussed before KEDAR, who, declining to risk his safety with such parties, left them and returned home. A few days afterward he mentioned this circumstance to a few of his friends, and shortly thereafter left the city for some fishing ground on the river. While there he received a message from CROSBY, who, hearing he had made these disclosures, attempted to intimidate him. KEDAR thereupon wrote a statement of the facts to a Constable of the city, hoping by this means the gang would come to the notice of the law. Until a few days since nothing was done in this matter, when Policeman HOLDEN hearing the facts of the case brought them to the attention of the Marshal. FOSTER was arraigned before his Honor, and KEDAR summoned as a witness. This person then made a deposition to the above effect. The evidence of KEDAR was corroborated by Mr. WATSON HALL, who had heard him narrate these particulars on a previous occasion. FOSTER was discharged from the Police, being deemed unworthy to remain longer in the employ of the city. We understand the case will not rest here, and steps will be taken to bring FOSTER, CROSBY and the gang before the proper tribunal and, if possible, have them punished.

The Capital of Nebraska Located.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature have located the capital of Nebraska in the immediate vicinity of Lancaster City, Lancaster county, nearly equi-distant from Nebraska City, Omaha, Brownville and Plattsmouth, the leading towns of the State. The name of the new capital is called Lincoln, and is located fifty miles northwest of Nebraska City. The Nebraska City *Press* says:—

"For one hundred miles west of Lincoln there is a country unsurpassed for the fertility of its soil, well watered and with more timber than can be found in any other portion of the interior of Nebraska of the same extent. Seven or eight miles to the southward is an inexhaustible quarry of fine building stone, and along Salt Creek, which runs along the western side of the town, may be found large quantities of good timber."

Seventy-five thousand acres of State lands have been selected in the immediate vicinity of the new town. Great expectations are built upon the rapid development of the interior by this new location of the capital and the centralization of the State institutions at that place.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 10, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62 C.	113⅝	100	Atlantic Mail	112
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	110¼	200	Boston W. P.	21
2,000	do	110⅜	100	Adams Ex.	73¼
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110⅞	100	do	73
11,000	do	110⅞	200	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	145¼
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New issue	108⅝	100	do b30	146
6,000	do	108⅝	100	do	145¼
10,000	do	108⅝	100	do 2d call	145¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss	108⅝	300	N. Y. Cen.	104¾
95,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅝	600	do	104⅝
16,000	do	102⅞	600	Erie R.	68⅝
50,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, First Ser.	108	1400	do	69
500	do	107⅞	800	do	68⅝
950	do Small	107⅞	200	do s30	68¾
6,500	do Sec. Ser	107⅞	200	do 2d call	69⅛
10,000	do 3d Ser.	107⅞	600	do	69⅛
5,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan Reg.	108½	400	Reading R.	105
7,000	Tenn. 6s ex-c	69½	500	M. S. & N. I.	81¼
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	67½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	94
15,000	do	67	100	Tol., W. & W.	50
20,000	do 2d call	66½	300	Chi. & N. W.	46
5,000	do	66	100	do s30	46
53,000	do	66	200	do	46½
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	84½	200	do b60	46⅝
500	N. Car. St. 6s, n. w. s	53	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69⅞
10,000	O. & M. C.	27¾	200	do b60	70
30,000	do	27¾	100	do	70
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d	83¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	123½
15,000	C. & R. I. P. 7s.	98	200	do	123⅝
135	Bk. of Com.	118	100	Chic. & R. I.	102¾
5	Fourth Nat. Bank.	108½	200	do	102⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	45½	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	51
7	do	45¾	100	do	50¾
100	Mariposa	16¾	100	do	50⅝
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅝
			100	do	67¼
			100	do	67
			200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	105⅞
			100	do	105¾
			25	Chi. & Alton R.	117¼
			7	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	119

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

700	Mariposa s3	21⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	81¼
100	Pac. M. S. Co. b10	146	100	do c	81⅛
400	West. U. Tel.	45⅞	100	do b3	81⅜
100	do	45¾	600	do s3	81
200	Erie R.	69¼	100	do c	81¼
100	do b3	69⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. b3	46
200	do s3	69⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	69⅝
200	Reading R. s3	104⅞	100	do b3	69¾
200	Clev. & Pitts. s3	94	100	P. F. W. & C.	105⅞
700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Boston W. P. b3	21⅛	200	M. So. & N. I.	81⅜
100	Cen. Coal	35½	200	do c	81¾
200	Adams Ex. Co.	73⅛	100	do s3	81⅝
36	U. S. Ex. Co.	75¼	200	Cleve. & Tol.	124¼
100	Mer. U. Ex. $30 pd	16½	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅞
500	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	145⅞	700	Chic. & N. W.	47⅛
20	West. U. Tel.	45½	100	do s3	47
100	do b3	45⅝	1300	do	47⅛
100	do	45¾	500	do	47⅛
400	N. Y. Cen. x-d-c	104⅞	200	do s3	47¼
1100	Erie R.	70⅛	1100	do	47⅛
200	do	70	500	do s3	47⅜
700	Reading R. s3	105⅛	200	do b5	47¼
200	do b10	105¼	400	do	47½
900	do	105⅛	2400	do	47⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. b3	51⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70½
300	do	51	200	do s3	70⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅝	100	P. Ft. W. & C. s30	106
100	do	67¾			

MONDAY, Aug. 12—A. M.

There is a gradual improvement in the trade in Dry Goods and General Merchandise as the City and Country Merchants gain confidence in the prospects of a good Fall demand on account of the abundant crops. Business, however, is likely to prove later than was generally anticipated a few weeks ago. The Export Trade was dull the past week—very light in Domestic Produce, and quite inconsiderable, as compared with the large outward movement through July, in Gold and Silver. The Foreign Exchanges have fallen below the point at which it would be profitable to ship American Gold Coin, because of the disposition to employ Foreign Money balances on this side, and also on account of the firmness of the speculative buyers of Gold in withholding it from employment for daily settlements. The Specie Deposits in Bank have been drawn down very low, and it is not improbable that some considerable amounts of Gold or Gold Notes have been locked up in private hands. At the close of the week the Cash Gold was easier, the only trade demand (for Customs) being supplied at the going rate by the Treasury Office. Money keeps easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, on call, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on short time or notice, and prime discounts range 5@6 ₱ cent. 30 to 90 days. The Public Funds have felt the abundance and cheapness of Money, and the highest prices of the season were made about the middle of the week, with a partial abatement of the demand at the close. The Railway market at the Stock Exchange, which left off depressed on Saturday week, in sympathy with the sudden reaction of 5@6 ₱ cent. of that day in Erie Stock, continued to run bearish through Monday and Tuesday, and was generally dull until Friday afternoon and Saturday, when the speculation turned upward again, and prices left off higher by 1@1½@2 ₱ cent. than the week before, as will be noticed by the table below. The August earnings on some of the Western Roads already begin to show the improvement anticipated from the abundant harvest, and a general gain is looked for on the traffic of the whole month as compared with August, 1866.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,977,654, against the total entries of $4,558,139 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,615,117, against $2,959,505 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $413,381, against $152,375 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,539,104. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,100 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,346.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to July 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,386	July 6	$3,971,793
February	25,494,290	July 13	5,412,576
March	21,367,107	July 20	3,229,456
April	25,361,583	July 27	5,220,852
May	21,475,525	Aug. 3	3,488,374
June	20,478,305	Aug. 10	5,977,654
Total since Jan. 1			$162,329,901
Against same date 1866			193,729,627
Decrease since Jan. 1			$31,399,726

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to July 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	July 3	$3,541,893
February	15,452,506	July 10	3,075,579
March	20,475,226	July 17	3,325,059
April	17,863,596	July 24	3,892,324
May	12,303,545	July 31	2,848,536
June	15,103,120	Aug. 7	1,615,177
Total since Jan. 1			$113,905,188
Against same date, 1866			123,081,718
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,176,530
Gold, Aug. 10, 1867			140⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Aug. 11, 1866			148⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

January	$2,725,762	July 6	$1,574,861
February	2,124,161	July 13	4,659,935
March	1,891,141	July 20	4,076,857
April	2,261,283	July 27	3,491,960
May	9,043,184	Aug. 3	1,161,806
June	6,724,272	July 10	413,381
Total since Jan. 1			$40,118,573
Against same date 1866			52,256,438
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,137,865

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,462,309	May	1,194,879
February	1,739,898	June	$2,782,316
March	1,913,973	July	2,679,772
April	3,162,783	Aug. 2	1,867,312
Total since Jan. 1			$17,823,182
Against same date 1866			24,283,721
Decrease since Jan. 1			$6,460,539

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
Aug. 3	1,110,000	Aug. 3	119,500
Aug. 10	2,705,000	Aug. 10	174,000
Total	$73,965,915	Total	$39,331,199
To date, 1866	83,983,466	To date, 1866	29,016,712

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	140⅜@140⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅜@113⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅜@108⅝
First Series, 7-30s	108@108⅜
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s	107⅜@107⅞
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	102½@102⅞
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	65⅞@ 70
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	78⅝@ 81⅝
Hudson River	119⅝@120
Northwestern	45⅛@ 47⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105@105⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93@ 94⅜
Reading	103⅛@105⅛
Northwestern Preferred	69@ 70½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	[illegible]
Mariposa Preferred	21⅛@ 21⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	123@124¼
Pacific Mail	145@146
Western Union Telegraph	45@ 45⅞
St. Paul Preferred	65@ 67⅝

The sales of Gold through Saturday were at 140⅛@⅜ ₱ cent.; the market steady; the Cash Gold moderately easy on account of sales from the Treasury Office, which for several days past have fully equaled the Customs receipts. The Customs for the day are $378,000, and for the week $2,705,000. The Exports of Specie of all descriptions for the day, $362,881, and for the whole week, $413,381. The Foreign Exchanges closed somewhat steadier than on Friday—109⅞@⅞ ₱ cent. for 60 day standard bills on London. The Money market was superabundantly supplied for the Brokers, as usual on Saturday, when the rates are easy. The Banks have not been able to keep up their Loans for the week by $1,500,000, although abundantly strong to very considerably increase them, if there was a demand for Money, at fair rates. They lose $1,200,000 of their Specie Deposits, and gain about $1,000,000 in Greenbacks.

The Public Funds were comparatively quiet at about Friday's quotations. The State Bonds were lower on Tennessees on a free offering at the regular Morning Board of the Stock Exchange. The Railway market very decidedly improved on the business of Friday. The demand was active and prices from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. on nearly all descriptions—Erie and Northwestern Common taking the lead. It was rather plain to be seen that one cause of the sudden advance, especially in these two stocks, was the free sales earlier in the week for the *Bear* account at lower figures. These were persevered in on Erie up to Friday Afternoon, and when the market of the day turned upon the sellers some of them hastened to cover their contracts. No Afternoon Boards were held. The market after 2 o'clock on the Street and in the Long Room was somewhat irregular, closing at 4 o'clock as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103	102⅞	N. West Pref.	69¼	70½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅝	113⅝	Rock Island	102¼	103
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅝	Fort Wayne	105	105⅞
N. Y. Central	104¼	105	W. U. Telegraph	45⅛	45⅝
Erie	68½	70	Cumberland	36	36
Hudson	120	120	Mariposa, Pref.	21	21½
Reading	104⅜	105⅛	St. Paul Pref.	66½	67⅛
Mich. Southern	80⅞	81⅞	Pacific Mail	145⅞	145⅞
Pittsburgh	93⅞	94⅛	Toledo & Wabash	50	50
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅛	66⅜	American Gold	140	140⅛
Northwest	45⅞	47⅛	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	113⅜	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1874	109
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅝	5 ₱ cent. cou., 1874	110¾
5-20, reg., 1862	109⅜	End. cou., 1874	109¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅝	10-40 reg.	99¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅞	7-3-10 1st series	107⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅝	7-3-10 2d series	107¾
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅝	7-3-10 3d series	107¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. 1870	103	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105½	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Mich. 7 ₱ c. War l'n	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	62
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	69¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	65
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, ex c.	50
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	80
Illinois reg. 1860	99½	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	57⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	North Carolina n. bds.	57
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Missouri 6s	103
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100	California 7s	124⅞
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	123	Hanover	112½
Merchants'	118	Irving	106
Mechanics'	118	People's	135
Union	116	Market	110
America	137½	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	151	Shoe and Leather	110
National	112	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	107	Continental	107
State of New-York	109	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	115
Commerce	117½	Park	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Central National	107
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	108¼
Bank of the Repub.	116	Ninth National	107
Bank of North Am'a	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	103	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	73½
Erie 1st mort., 1867	105	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 1st endorsed	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103⅜	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	101	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.	90
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	105½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88½
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112	Cleve. & P. 3d M. Con.	88
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72½
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	95	Chic. & Alton. 1st M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c.	99	Chi. & Alton Income	91½
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	104	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	116½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85¾
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87½
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	81⅞	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95
Tol. & W. 2d M.	84		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $398,000; Gold Notes, $78,000, total receipts, $2,057,585 78; total payments, $717,401 83; balance, $129,087,202 19.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 66 bbls. Ashes, 9,663 bbls. Flour, 17,482 bushels Wheat, 79,734 bushels Corn, 11,890 bushels Oats, 150 tierces Lard, 55 pkgs. Cut Meats and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $8 87½@$9 12½ for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 174 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in very moderate demand at steady prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quiet here to-day. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The Anthracite Coal tonnage this week by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is 65,609 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal, 24,684 tons; total, 90,293 tons, against 133,137 tons the corresponding week last year, showing a decrease of 42,844 tons. The trade continues dull, and the falling off in receipts to shipping ports very large. As prices are considerably below production, we do not look for much of an increase until a more lively demand sets in. Should prices not soon react, the decrease from Schuylkill County will be very large. Dealers are not pressing sales at the extremely low rates. Upward of forty collieries are reported idle in the Schuylkill region, which is undoubtedly correct, as the tonnage of this week indicates a stoppage of mining to a very great extent, and which will be more perceptibly felt hereafter. Coastwise freights have declined within the past few days, and are now ruling at $2 ₱ ton to Boston and $1 75 to Providence, and to other Eastern ports correspondingly. Ordinary-sized vessels are scarce, but as there is little or no demand for coal the supply is perhaps fully sufficient for the wants of the shippers. We quote Coal for eastern shipment at $4 to $4 25 for White, and $4 50 to $4 75 for Red Ash, as to quality, on board of vessel."

COTTON—Has been in rather better demand and more firmly held. Middling grades closed at 28½c.@30c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,500 bales, against receipts of 453 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	4,294
Receipts last week	6,862
Receipts preceding week	5,243
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	410,390
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	634,159
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	358
Exports since Jan. 1	342,719
Exports since Sept. 1	464,948
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,850,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,541,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	123,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, especially of low and medium grades of fresh-ground old wheat flour,—prices of which have again improved, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,400 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 90; very poor to good Extra State, round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to choice, at $7 90@$10; good to choice do. do. at $10 10@$11 25; shipping brands at $9@$10 45 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$7 90
Extra State	7 90@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 00@10 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 30@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@15 50

Southern Flour is improving; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $11 40@$15 for new, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate request at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn Meal has been in request, at $5 05 for City, $5 65 for Western, $5 75 for State, $5 75 for Fairfax and $6 30@$6 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 900 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in request, and quoted buoyant in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 35@$2 39; Nos. 2 and 1 Spring at $1 95@$2 15; Amber Jersey at $2 30@$2 32; White Southern, $2 50; Amber Southern, $2 30@$2 38; and White California, $2 65@$2 85 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at a further material reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 bushels, at $1 07@$1 10 (closing at $1 07@$1 08½) for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat and in store; $98c.@$1 06 for unsound and damp, and $1 15@$1 25 for Yellow and White Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at $1 53@$1 57 for Canada; $1 40@$1 45, chiefly $1 45 for Western, ₱ bushel; sales, 8,500 bushels. Oats have been quiet but very firm. We quote: New Western at from 82c.@93c. for the whole range of sound here, and 78c.@80c. for unsound; State at 93c.@95c.; new Jersey and Southern, 86c.@92c., as in quality; sales 21,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Friday, Aug. 9, 1867: Lossia, Buffalo, corn; Gen. Doubleday, Buffalo, corn; J. L. Voorhees, Buffalo, corn; Fred. Root, Buffalo, corn; Arabian, Oswego, wheat, &c.; Racer, Buffalo, corn; John H. Woods, Oswego, corn; Grace Warts, Rome, flour, &c.; Julia, Buffalo, corn; Mary E. Horn, Buffalo, corn; Allegany, Buffalo, corn; Vandalia, Buffalo, corn; Mary A. Graves, Buffalo, corn; Olive, Buffalo, corn, &c.; T. Kelsey, Buffalo, corn; Mattie Collins, Buffalo, corn; Rudolph, Oswego, corn; Mary Shaw, Buffalo, corn; Frank Bruce, Buffalo, corn; Tom Guest, Buffalo, corn; Kingston, Buffalo, corn; Mary Elenor, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Libbie, Buffalo, corn; S. A. Tanner, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand and steady; we quote old at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, and new, 50c.@$1, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, including American, crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* of the 9th inst. says: "The remarks of last week apply very well to the present time. No portion of the hop district of this State is exempt from lice or blight. The damage will be severely felt; but to what extent the crop will be lessened no one may safely predict. Another week will better solve the question. Growers are feeling very anxious, and not without cause. A letter from Branch County, Michigan, of July 31, says: 'The lice have shown themselves in this vicinity within a few days. They are a new enemy to our growers, and we do not know how to successfully combat them.' Neither do Eastern growers, though they have tried several specifics. A former resident of Otsego County writes us from Dane County, Wis.: Hops are raised in Sauk, Dane and Jefferson Counties, principally. While yards are looking better here than I have ever seen in Otsego previous to 1857, yet I do not deem the prospect for large yields so promising as last season, the yards having suffered from the grub, which being a new visitor here, were not destroyed in season. However, well cultivated fields will yield largely, while the great majority will turn out less than last season. Roots were in large demand last Spring at $5 and $8 for 22 pounds. For the benefit of Otsego growers who anticipate coming West, from whom we are in receipt of letters quite frequently, we add that good hop-growing farms can be had at from $30 to $50 per acre, near railroads, and well improved, with good buildings; while tamarack poles, which last from five to eight years, can be obtained at a cost of ten cents each. Every kind of crop in Southern Wisconsin is looking well, and the farmers and business men are in excellent spirits in anticipation of full granaries and full coffers." The Utica *Observer* says: "The hop crop in Augusta, Sangerfield and Madison is almost an entire failure. Many acres, it is said, will not furnish a single pound, and no attempt will be made to pick them. The trouble is in consequence of the lice, which have appeared in unprecedented numbers, and whose ravages stop the growth of the plant and cause it, in many instances, to die on the poles. It is believed that the crop will be nearly worthless throughout Central New-York. The loss is a very severe one to the growers." The *Union* of Oneida says: "During the past week we have passed through the towns of Stockbridge, Madison, Hamilton and Eaton. We made very many inquiries as to the condition of the growing hop crop in these towns, and met with unfavorable accounts on every hand. At this time, of course, it is impossible to say to what extent the crop is to be injured or destroyed: but, judging from the result of our inquiries, we should say that half an ordinary yield can hardly be expected, unless the insects and honey-dew can be avoided for the next few weeks. Old yards seem to be worse off than new ones; and yards located upon high ground are the least troubled by vermin, which we suppose is accounted for by the fact that they receive the benefit of more wind than those upon low lands. The hops in the town of Madison are probably in worse condition than any other town in Madison County—at least we heard the most unfavorable accounts in that town. It is the general impression that the lice are rapidly increasing in every direction. Complaints of like character are general throughout the hop districts of our State."

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 77,816 hides, and 25 bales do.; sales, 12,700 hides, and 25 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co.: 3,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., 22c. gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 13 lbs., 23½c. gold, usual selection; 900 Dry Rio Grand, Kips, 13 lbs., 23½c. gold, usual selection; 3,150 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., 18c. gold, as they run; 200 Dry Tampico, 23 lbs., private terms; 350 Dry Campeachy, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry West India, 17 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry City Slaughter, 70 lbs., part 14c. currency; 25 Bales Calcutta Dead Green Cows, 9 lbs., 13½c. gold. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 172,900 (same time last year 278,800—year before, 314,200), and 78 Bales, as follows: 155,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Corrientes; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande; 1,000 Dry Tampico and Matamoros; 3,000 Dry Central American; 1,200 Dry Tobasco; 6,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 700 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 1,500 Wet Salted from London; and 78 Bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet at our quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 26c.@29c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb. The week's receipts have been 43,000 sides.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 61c.@63c. ₱ gallon; crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $4@$10 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 75@$4 75; Pitch, $4 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 27@$1 34 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request since our last at 17½c.@18½c. for Crude; 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 27c.@31c. for Refined, in bond; and 48c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and firmer, but it closes quite heavily. Sales since our last of 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $23 25@$23 45 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 25 cash; $22 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 11c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17½c., for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 175 pkgs. Bacon continues scarce and inactive. Lard is less sought after to-day: sales have been reported since our last of 830 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.: sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef is neglected. Beef Hams continue quiet at $39@$40 ₱ bbl. Butter has been in less demand at 20c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@26c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is very dull at 6c.@13½c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	25	@35
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	25	@30
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₱ lb	28	@31
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	24	@26
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	23	@28
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	24	@28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	24	@26
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	20	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	16	@20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	7½	@ 8½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	12¾	@13¼
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	6	@ 8

SKINS—A fair inquiry prevails for Deer, but sales are prevented by the great disparity in the views of buyers and sellers, the concession most holders willing to make being considered entirely too small by manufacturers. We quote: Honduras 48c.; San Juan, 47½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.; Chagres, 47½c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 55c., in gold, ₱ lb. Goat have been held above the views of buyers and have been quiet. The bulk of the rather large stock consists of undesirable parcels. We quote: Tampico, 42½c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.; Payta, 31c.@33c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Curacao, 42½c., currency; Cape, 40c.@42½c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

SUGARS—Have been rather lightly dealt in at about previous prices; sales since our last 970 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11⅛c.@13⅛c., and 210 boxes Havana, part at 11⅛c.@12½c. Refined Sugars continue quiet and heavy at from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@11⅝c.; 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 11⅞c.@13⅛c., and 62,500 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at former rates. A Boston circular gives the following statement of the export of Teas to the United States from all the ports of China and Japan, from June 1, 1866, to May 31, 1867, and 1865-66:

	Year ending May 31, 1867.	1865-6.
Young Hyson	8,134,171	7,332,718
Hyson	2,011,040	1,394,449
Hyson Skin	113,538	142,336
Twankay	742,039	854,700
Gunpowder	1,854,256	1,653,380
Imperial	1,736,838	1,382,518
Total Green	14,593,282	[illegible]
Congou and Souchong	1,853,953	[illegible]
Pouchong	457,083	500,576
Oolong and Ningyoung	11,039,731	9,765,794
Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	12,078	60,144
Total Black	13,363,845	11,463,031
Japan Tea, Black and Green	5,979,635	6,996,200
Grand total	39,936,769	31,547,497

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., in bond, at 35c.@36c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates have been quoted firmer by shipowners to-day, and business has been light. For Liverpool, there were taken 7,500 bushels corn, by steamer, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; and 200 tierces lard on private terms. For other ports, nothing really new.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. B. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM and RORY O'MORE. Characters by Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. E. W. Marston, Mr. G. O. Davenport, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. P. Connolly.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
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THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

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THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO THOMAS H. WILSON. The following artists will appear: Messrs. J. H. and W. S. Budworth, J. E. Greene, Johnny Pierce, Frank Gerard, Adolph Nichols, and the New-York Æolians.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch received in London, yesterday, announces the death of IRA ALDRIDGE, the celebrated African tragedian. Mr. ALDRIDGE is reported to have died in Poland, while on a professional tour through that province.

The United States squadron, under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, was at the Prussian port of Stettin last week. The fleet subsequently sailed for St. Petersburgh.

The negotiations between Austria and Italy for the settlement of the boundaries of both countries, and concerning the disposition of the archives of the former Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, have been suspended.

The Turkish Government denies, in a circular note referring to Cretan affairs, the truth of the reports of cruelties alleged to have been perpetrated by the Turkish forces in Candia.

A great fire has occurred in Bordeaux, during which eighty persons are reported to have been killed or injured.

The trial of the Fenian General FARIOLA, who was reported to have turned Queen's evidence, has, by consent of the Government, been postponed.

Later dispatches from the scene of the recent railway accident at Bray Head, Ireland, indicate that the first accounts received were greatly exaggerated. Only four persons were killed outright, though there were many dangerously injured.

A Turkish Admiral recently forcibly took a dispatch from a servant of the United States Minister Resident, EDWARD JOY MORRIS. Mr. MORRIS has since laid the case before the Turkish Government and demanded redress for the outrage.

The war which has been carried on between Russia and Bokhara, has terminated. A treaty of peace was concluded on Thursday.

Dispatches have been received which state that the cholera is raging with considerable violence at Palermo, in Sicily.

The United States war steamer *Swatara* has been ordered to proceed to Crete.

GENERAL.

By the arrival of the steamship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall, Aug. 3, we have later dates from Central and South America. The tone of Gen. MITRE's message to the Congress of the Argentine Republic was considered quite cordial toward Chili. The civil war still continued in the Republic. The cholera had almost entirely disappeared. The port of Montevideo had been opened to trade. Letters from Chili state that Chilian merchants are greatly alarmed at the prospect of the return of the Spaniards. The Government was causing additional cannon to be mounted every day. The crew of the British bark *Crusader* reported, on their arrival at Valparaiso, that the cholera was raging in the Isle of Mauritinus. Four thousand deaths had taken place within twenty-four days. In Peru, active preparations were being made to receive the Spaniards, and Callao was being strongly fortified. Congress had determined to present a gold medal to JUAREZ, in recognition of the services rendered by him to Republican Mexico. President PRADO had sent a message to Congress, urging the accrediting of a Minister to Mexico. Letters from Nicaragua dwell upon the fearful ravages of the cholera. Whole country villages had been depopulated, and two hundred *ranches*, the property of Mosquito Indians, had been rendered tenantless. Late intelligence from Bogota announces that order has been restored in the interior. The national troops had quitted Carthagena, where their presence was no longer required. The cholera was fast disappearing. It was expected that ere long navigation on the River Magdalena would be uninterrupted.

The Surratt trial was temporarily concluded on Saturday. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon the jury came into Court and announced their inability to agree. Judge FISHER then discharged the members and remanded the prisoner to jail. As soon as the jurors had left the court-room Judge FISHER said he had an unpleasant duty to perform in dismissing Mr. BRADLEY, Senior, counsel for SURRATT, from the bar, on account of the assault committed upon the Judge on the 2d of July. Mr. BRADLEY attempted to reply, but the Judge left the bench and, surrounded by a crowd, walked into the street and entered a car. Mr. BRADLEY followed him and, in presence of a large gathering drawn up around the vehicle, handed Judge FISHER a letter, which, it is supposed contained a challenge. The aggrieved party offered the magistrate no violence and at once left the car immediately after delivering the note.

Dispatches from Fort Hayes and Omaha announce the occurrence of new outrages by the savages. All the live stock on the railroad beyond the Fort had been driven off by the Indians. Six men were surrounded by the enemy at Mud Creek. Two were killed and scalped, and one was literally flayed alive. The other three escaped. The attitude of the Northern tribes, it is said, is warlike and defiant. A special dispatch from Kansas gives interesting details relative to the condition of affairs among the tribes whom Col. LEAVENWORTH visited a few days ago. News received *via* St. Louis reports late depredations by the Osages.

On Friday afternoon, a freshet in the northern part of Newark destroyed about $100,000 worth of property. Recent rains swelled the streams, emptying into the Morris Canal, which broke, and the water pouring into the Aqueduct Reservoir, which also burst, and flooded large portions of the Seventh and Eighth Wards. The stone bridge at the upper end of Broad-street was swept away.

The work of laying the sub-marine telegraph between Key West and the Isle of Cuba, which was commenced Aug. 6, has been delayed by the rupture of the cable, which occurred on the afternoon of the 7th, when the two ends were about to be spliced. At last accounts efforts were being made to recover the line by grappling.

We publish elsewhere some interesting correspondence between United States Consul OTTERBOURG and the Political Prefect of the City of Mexico, Gen. O'HORAN, relative to alleged outrages offered by the Liberal Government to American residents of the capital.

A very large free bathing-house has been opened in St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL.

FOO-KEE-MATS, one of the performers in the MAGUIRE & RISLEY Japanese troupe was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing $3,500, preferred by Mr. MAGUIRE. The arrest brought to light the fact that little "All Right" is in this City and has entirely recovered from the accident at the Academy of Music. The case will come up at the Tombs this morning.

The branches of the Supreme Court in session in this City and Brooklyn adjourned Saturday out of respect to the memory of Judge SCRUGHAM, of the Second District, whose sudden and unexpected death at Yonkers was announced in Saturday morning's papers. A meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Bar will be held this morning to take action in relation to the event.

THOMAS LAMBERT, a sailor, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of arson, in setting fire to the building No. 66 Oliver-street. The evidence against the accused is full and complete. He was a boarder there, and swore to have revenge upon the landlady because he had been turned adrift in consequence of slack payments.

In the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, Recorder HACKETT sentenced eight prisoners to various terms of imprisonment for crimes of which they were convicted during the week. Afterward four cases were disposed of, the prisoners in all instances saving jury trial by pleading guilty. The Court then adjourned.

There were 628 deaths in the City during the past week, exclusive of interments in Potter's Field. The mortuary record of the previous week showed 647 deaths, while the figures of the corresponding seven days of the year 1866 present an aggregate of 946.

The funeral of the murderer, JERRY O'BRIEN, took place yesterday, from the residence of his mother, No. 39 Christopher-street.

Highway robberies in the vicinity of Union Hill, N. J., are of constant occurrence.

A moderate demand prevailed on Saturday for most kinds of produce and merchandise. Flour and wheat were dearer. Corn was lower. Pork unsettled. Cotton firmer. Freights were quiet, the advanced claims of shipowners checking operations. There were 502 vessels of all classes in port.

The Trial of Surratt.

The second of the great trials occasioned by the assassination of President LINCOLN has been brought to a close, and the wearisome discussion of its intricate details has resulted in a disagreement of the jury. This virtual verdict of "not proven" reflects the judgment of the community, expressing by its divided voice the doubts in most cool minds which nothing in the trial has cleared up—first, the doubt what crime SURRATT was an accomplice in, and next the doubt to what extent he was an accomplice in any crime.

Neither this trial nor that of which it was the sequel deserves to be called a political one. All parties demanded them, and probably all but partisans are satisfied with the results of both. The greatness of the crime shocked instincts common to mankind, and the conscience of the civilized world called for its punishment. The fatal blow fell on President LINCOLN, not as the leader of a party, nor even as the Chief of a divided empire, but as the head of a great nation, wringing a cry of horror from Republicans and Democrats alike at the North, which was echoed with despair deepening its tone from the seat of the rebellion. It was a crime so enormous that history marks its few parallels as wonders of blended fanaticism and depravity. All mankind called down sure and speedy doom on the heads of its perpetrators. When, therefore, the Government, availing itself of the existing state of war, cited the criminals before a Military Commission, which, while respecting their rights, refused all delays and brushed aside the fictions and technicalities usual and useful in common cases, letting in every ray of light from any quarter upon motives and persons, and scanning the widest range of circumstances, most candid persons agreed that a case transcending all experience was rightly tried in modes as extraordinary. Nor did sympathy for the sex of one of the actors degenerate into sentiment except in morbid minds. Guilty souls are of no sex, and impartial justice knows no tenderness for a freak of nature that embodies wickedness in a woman's form. The sentence and its execution, therefore, were generally approved, for it was felt that Government, had it acted otherwise, would have been guilty of *lèse-majesté* against itself, and deserved contempt for its powerlessness to protect its existence from henious outrage.

JOHN H. SURRATT was called to his account in a calmer state of the public mind, after time had appeased its righteous anger and the passion for retribution had been allayed. He has been tried by the regular and indulgent forms of a civil tribunal, prosecuted without vindictiveness, and skillfully and tenaciously defended before a jury chosen with strict impartiality. The uncertain result of his trial can scarcely surprise any one who has followed its singular course.

Singular in many respects—first, as to its connection with political interests. For though, as we have said, the mere offence had no political character, the energy of the prosecution was directed to revive the terrible national excitement that hung about the former trial, and borrow the grand scenery of that tragedy to decorate their smaller stage. Charged with a crime against life, SURRATT was held to answer by implication for treason and revolt. The plain question of his guilt was complicated with the imputed wickedness of the rebellion. This galvanizing of generous but dead emotion was unfair for the accused, though for that very reason it probably served his cause with the jury. Candor compels us to add that the presiding Judge seems to have adopted this theory of the prosecution, reinforcing itself by hatred of a bad cause, in one or two occasions to which we shall revert. Closely connected with this was another peculiarity of the trial; we mean the extreme personal bitterness with which it was conducted, although Judge FISHER, in noticing this bitterness as unusual, proved that he was unaccustomed to that fencing without the button so common in New-York Courts, and to those cool insolences with which a noted Radical leader delighted to disgust the Boston Bar; yet it is true of both sides, and notably of the defence, that their insulting disregard of the feelings of witnesses, and their irritated bandying of taunts were quite beneath the gravity of the occasion. Another special feature which aided to perplex the case and lengthen it inordinately was the controversy over the character of witnesses. At one time, indeed, it seemed as if a whole county would become ranged on the side of attack or defence over the body of some writhing occupant of the stand. This building up one day of a stainless character, to be dashed on the next into the ruins of profligate disrepute,—this ever-widening sweep of impeachment and rehabilitation, — weakened the strength of both sides, and threw grave doubts upon the genuineness of most of the testimony. As well might the ancient ordeal by compurgators be revived, when twelve reckless friends, solemnly and vaguely swearing to the innocence of the accused, were met by as dauntless a dozen upholding with equal oaths and obstinacy his guilt. There can be little doubt that this bewildering uncertainty was a chief element in the jury's indecision. Another peculiarity of the case, adding to their embarrassment, was this—that SURRATT was here, in fact, on trial for the second time. Intimately involved as he was with the former criminals, if the searching scrutiny of their trial into persons, places and incidents did not inferentially clearly bring out his guilt, the jury could hardly have supposed him to be an active accomplice. And if this special reëxamination of the circumstances as they affected him, with the addition of new ones, failed to enlighten their minds as to the dark places of the former trial, their conscientious doubts would be increased. For the prosecution had the advantage of using circumstantial evidence on record, which the new evidence should have so pieced out and accurately dovetailed with as to exclude any other possible conclusion than that of the prisoner's guilt; and discrepancy here, after double scrutiny, would double the force of doubt.

As to some of the details of the case, the plea of an *alibi* set up by the defence scarcely stands established amid the conflict of evidence, though not so lamely supported but that the respectable character of the witnesses from Elmira in its favor must have had great weight. On the other hand, the dropped handkerchief, which is the chief link of circumstantial proof as to SURRATT's flight through St. Albans, may very well, on the balanced evidence, have been lost either by him or by the detective who chose that line of pursuit. Judge FISHER, in his zeal to second the theory of the prosecution, seems to us to have erred in admitting the doubtful testimony of SURRATT's cruelty to Union soldiers as establishing malice against the Government. Had the state of war, and the savagery of war, nothing to do with this? So also we think he was wrong in excluding evidence tending to show that SURRATT was employed by the rebel Government before the assassination, at Richmond, upon business which he was carrying out after its date, at Montreal. But there is no question that he was right in excluding two pieces of evidence vital to the defence—the entry in the hotel register at Canandaigua, and the copy of an agreement between BOOTH and the three remaining conspirators. The latter document, however, is before the public, and will materially affect their view as to whether there was an original conspiracy to abduct, afterward abandoned, and a new, original conspiracy concocted for the darker crime.

It is not difficult to follow in imagination the dubitations through which the jury probably wavered toward a settlement upon the following conclusions: First, that there was a plot to abduct the President by force, in which the accused probably took an active part; but that, notwithstanding the broad views pressed by the prosecution, a state of war deprived this plot of its most heinous features, and reduced it to a *coup de main*, ambitious to become a *coup d'état*. Next, that this plan was utterly abandoned, and a new and more violent project of assassination conceived, the proof of SURRATT's complicity in which is inconclusive, while the proof of his presence at Washington during its execution is at least disputable. And, lastly, even admitting the legal doctrines of the prosecution, nevertheless, since his part in the murder, unproved as a fact, only results as a deduction from an artificial rule of law, imputing to him an intent not shown, the application of these doctrines to his case would be too stern for real justice.

Much cannot be said in praise of Judge FISHER's charge to the jury. Though laboriously put together, it is at once diffuse and turgid. The attention of the lawyer, won by the lucid eloquence of MANSFIELD and the weight and pith of MARSHALL's pregnant sentences, or held by the vigorous sense of OAKLEY and the polished erudition of DUER—would that later models could be oftener cited—turns wearily away from platitudes enlivened by a Sunday-school recitation, or a barbecue tirade. There are serious faults, too, in its substance. The defence, deprecating political anger, maintained that the killing of the President was no more heinous a crime than the murder of a common citizen. The Judge elaborately perverts this into the statement, which he combats with much fustian, that the killing of an elected ruler is less enormous than the assassination of an anointed one. Again, the defence urged that as the indictment charged only the killing of an individual, there was no warrant for deepening the horror of the jury by dwelling on the crime of treason in killing a ruler. In commenting upon this the Judge drags in judicial cognizance of the fact that the victim was a President, and strangely jumbles together the legal rules with regard to accessories in treason and those with regard to agents in ordinary crimes. On the other hand, his remarks on the character of *alibi* proof are just and applicable; and his censure of the disrepect offered to the Court by the defence in assuring the jury that they were to judge of the law, is richly deserved.

This disagreement, and the comparatively tame interest with which the community has followed the course of the trial, are signs of the quiet into which the popular temper has subsided from the passionate agitations of two years ago. Or rather they indicate the restored calmness of the great majority of the nation, as contrasted with the fury still burning in the bosoms of a few extreme men, and which inspired one of the most reckless among them with evil courage to utter, on the floor of Congress, such dark insinuations against the Chief Magistrate as filled all honorable minds with shuddering disgust.

New-York State Debts.

Our State debts are classed under three heads: canal debts, the bounty debt and the contingent debt. The latter amounts to only $218,000. The bounty debt, amounting to $26,944,000, is a sum of such respectable proportions that the Constitutional Committee on Finance propose to embalm it in two dozen lines of our amended Constitution. They wish us to bind ourselves in a constitutional bond and mortgage to pay off this portion of the State debt out of surplus canal revenues, or to provide for it otherwise, as for instance by transferring it to the General Government. They may not contemplate this transfer, but they leave it an open question. They also wish the State Comptroller to be authorized to renew said debt, and to issue stock for that purpose; and to sell said stock "on the best attainable terms"—a business which, it is to be hoped, every State Comptroller will have the common sense and the honesty to attend to without being forced to it by the State Constitution.

The canal debt overshadows all the other debts of the State. It is the largest, the longest in existence, contains most items, and is the most troublesome. It has been talked about for the last quarter of a century or more, and there is probably not one of our representatives in Albany who cannot make an hour's speech upon it at any time. Last week the public were favored with proposed amendments to the Constitution regarding canals to the amount of seventeen sections—enough, so far as space is concerned, to form a complete Constitution for any nation in the world. And yet the floodgates of canal eloquence at Albany have not been opened. When they are, what a torrent will pour over the State, overflowing nearly all our daily and weekly newspapers!

Perhaps it may serve to stay the coming deluge a little to say now that our canal debts are only about thirteen millions more than our bounty debt, and that this difference is not so large that it should provoke the Convention to inflict upon the public tedious speeches on canals for weeks to come. Certainly this difference will not justify the insertion of from ten to fifteen sections into the Constitution regarding canals, while the bounty debt is satisfactorily disposed of in one section. Why turn the State Constitution into a canal directory and canal ledger? Why not treat our State debts as a unit, as far as practicable, or at least deal with them upon general principles? The substance of all the important amendments to the Constitution upon this subject proposed by the Finance Committee is as follows: The State pledges itself to pay all its debts as soon as possible; it will not in future borrow money unless in cases of necessity, each case to be determined by two-thirds of the Legislature or by a majority of the people; and it will not lend money or give away State property to any individual or association in any manner or under any pretext whatever. If more than this is needed in the Constitution, the need is not apparent.

The President and His Advisers.

There is nothing improbable in the latest story concerning the advice tendered to the President by his Democratic friends. They have influenced him so much in evil directions, and have fostered so adroitly the morbid irritability and jealousy which are at the bottom of his quarrel with Congress, that we are prepared to believe almost anything that may be reported on the subject. It has for some time been evident that Mr. JOHNSON is eager for nothing so much as for the disruption and defeat of the Republican Party, though the signal failure of his efforts to this end should lead him to distrust the skill of his tactics and the infallibility of his calculations. The aid he has rendered to Democratic candidates in States foreshadows the bent of any influence he may retain in the Presidential contest. And it is quite possible that counselors of the Blair school, looking forward to that contest, may suggest the bold stroke of immediate resignation, as a means of promoting trouble and complication, from which they may hope to derive partisan advantage.

The reasoning with which this suggestion may be supported is not difficult of conception. The President hardly requires argument to convince him that he has dispossessed himself of moral influence in the country, and that on his present line of action the remainder of his term will be neither pleasant, useful nor glorious. He cannot forget that by no possibility can the fresh struggle he invites in connection with the removal of earnest Unionists inure to his personal or political advantage. So far, therefore, his Democratic friends have the course of events in their favor. They may without gross exaggeration remind Mr. JOHNSON that the relinquishment of the Presidency would now be to him little more than a formality, since not much beyond the name and the salary are left in his hands. We can understand, too, appeals of another class, to which his passionate nature would be peculiarly susceptible. Appeals, we mean, to the spirit of retaliation and revenge, to pride and prejudice, which might find exercise in the step suggested.

Against this reasoning must be placed the professions put forward by Mr. JOHNSON at every stage of his ill-judged quarrel. Always he pleads devotion to the Constitution and the interests of the country. According to his repeated declarations, his whole conduct has been dictated by a devotion to convictions unselfish in their nature. These protestations have not invariably accorded with facts, but at least Mr. JOHNSON claims credit for them. How, then, can he listen to a proposition which points to a deliberate bargain and sale in favor of the Democratic Party? That he wishes it success, we know. That he will help it, if he can, when the time comes, we are well assured. But it does not follow that he is prepared to proclaim himself a hypocrite in his professions of purity and principle, and the reckless betrayal of official position in the interest of the Democracy.

Another consideration will weigh in Mr. JOHNSON's mind unless he really be "given over to believe a lie." At the first point of his divergence from the policy of Congress, the hypothesis of division in the Republican ranks entered largely into his estimates. It was assumed that "the disruption of the Republican Party," which is now talked of as on the cards, was a certainty; that the party would split, and that one section of it would adhere to the President. The fallacy of that assumption should be a warning against its revival. Instead of dividing the party, the President's conduct rendered it more compact and more resolute than it had ever been before. Differences of opinion as to degree were ignored, and the party pushed forward virtually a unit to the position finally taken on the subject of reconstruction. The same result, we predict, will follow any other form of resistance or treachery which the President may attempt. It is not in his power, by any thing he can now do, to provoke dissensions in the governing party. The only effect of any effort he may make with that view will be to prevent the development of differences within the party, and to render more sweeping the triumph of its principles and its measures.

Our advice to the President would be as far as possible removed from that of the Blair intriguers. We would suggest to Mr. JOHNSON that his discomfort and trouble are in a large degree the product of his own folly, and that his sole chance of peace lies in turning a deaf ear to the Democratic mischief-makers who surround him. We would hint to him that though he can no more hope to regain the confidence of the Union Party or the respect of the country, he may manage to avoid further difficulties by a simple acquiescence in the decision of Congress. And we would advise him to retain in places of trust Unionists like STANTON and SHERIDAN, and to cease that kicking against the pricks which has brought upon him his present tribulations.

MINOR TOPICS.

Whatever may be the triumphs or the failures of the State Convention, it will at least show thoroughly how in future a Convention should be made up. Resort to a Constitutional Convention ought to be had only when there is an overmastering need of one; and the obvious apathy of people in general as to what the present Convention says and does, is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. It is not, to be sure, nearly so brilliant or capable an assemblage as its predecessor of 1848, and that was inferior in solidity and ability to the Convention of 1821. The admirable debates of these two last-named form even now, after the lapse of twenty and forty years, instructive political reading; hardly as much could be said of the discussions evolved this Summer at Albany. The apathy of the people has been met and more than matched by the leisurely labors of the Convention; and the ablest of its members have not given it the attention which so grave a body demands. The other day, by the roll-call, only fifty-seven members were found to be present, while sixty-three were "absent without leave." Hours are frequently taken up with giving excuses for absence, upon more or less comic statements by members. This evil of absency is so enormous that Mr. GREELEY has moved that every member absent without leave shall be fined $6 per day. This unparalleled inattention to its duties ought to be rectified by the Convention; though, unfortunately, many of its best members, in accepting seats in it, did not arrange their private business for the public weal. The constant presence and influence of these men would promptly decide many questions. Some time since, for example, when a certain vote had been passed, a distinguished gentleman came up from New-York, and said a few words, whose pith was that, had he been present, he should have voted the other day. The Convention at once rescinded its action, and the decision went quite as strongly the other way. However, with cooler days we may hope better things.

The religious halo which some accounts aimed to cast about the ruffian O'BRIEN, who has just died on the gallows, is disgusting enough. After killing a poor girl in cold blood, though she clung about his knees in prayer, we are treated with stories of his "conversations with spiritual advisers," and his "reading religious books." We seek in vain through some of these stories to find the reporters telling us of the anguish and remorse of the prisoner for the wrong he did his victim. It is to the heartless cruelty of the murder and the poor satisfaction for such a deed that the taking of his own life in expiation affords, that public attention should be directed and fastened.

The *Citizen*, in speaking of the State Convention, makes this incomprehensible statement: "The TIMES, in a profane minor editorial, calls the Convention by a name of which this respectable sheet can only give the first and last letters—h—l." We need not say to the multitudinous readers of "Minor Topics," that no such language as this has ever been used by us. In another editorial, the *Citizen* begins one of its statements thus: "The TIMES, forgetting, probably, that nearly or quite all its editors smoke," &c. In this matter, also, our contemporary is mistaken. What does the *Citizen* mean by accusing us of so many vices and peccadilloes of which we are entirely innocent? We are not running for any office.

Murderers on the gallows sometimes give very remarkable warnings to the unhung multitudes around them. A few days ago a London murderer "begged all, both old and young, as this is the last opportunity, to take warning by me," &c. After which, as a climax, he coupled the following points for the benefit of the souls of his hearers: "I would advise all of you young never to be persuaded to touch tobacco. And, above all, both old and young, never trifle with conscience and the striving of God's spirit."

One impressive way of making American railway companies more careful of the lives, limbs and property of passengers than they now are, would be by the adoption of some means through which the companies might be prosecuted in all cases of culpable accidents. At present, the railroads enjoy almost perfect impunity in this matter of accidents. Out of the thousand cases of accident per year, with their hundred lives lost, we doubt if one case in twenty is ever brought to trial before a court of justice, and many of them are never even permitted to get into the newspapers. We saw a couple of men killed and a hundred lives perilled a short time ago by a smash-up on the Erie Railroad, and but for the presence of the writer on the train, not a word of it would ever have been published. The relatives of the killed, being poor people, could do nothing, and so the Company not only enjoyed impunity on this occasion, but doubtless got renewed assurance of a similar impunity when the next disaster shall occur. In England, railway companies do not enjoy this facility of murder. Though accidents are comparatively infrequent there, there is rarely one in which the company is not prosecuted at law, and in a large proportion of cases the companies are made to suffer. We have before us a summary of the actions arising out of collisions and other accidents brought against English railway companies during the first half of the current year. One case of loss of life appears among them, and forty-four cases of minor injuries to passengers. In twenty-nine of these cases the railway companies had to pay damages to the amount of $125,000 (gold.) The highest damages awarded in any one case were in that of the Great Eastern Company, in which a single plaintiff obtained $35,000 on the assumption that he had been irrecoverably injured, a portion of that sum to be paid down and a portion to be reserved until the sufferer's condition should be finally decided. If we could show such a proportionate number of prosecutions as this, with proportionate results, during any one half year in America, we should have fewer accidents the next half year.

A writer in *Fraser* tells us that, by canon law, neither in the Romish nor the English Church can a man be admitted to orders if blind of the left eye, though he may be blind of the right, on the ground that the former "is the more necessary of the two in the celebration of mass." It may be asserted, perhaps, that this is the only profession in which the left eye has the advantage, while in many pursuits (as in watchmaking) the right usually takes precedence. We may conclude that "an eye single" is not unfortunate for the priestly office, provided that single eye be the right one, which in this case is the left one.

Some months ago the ranchemen on the frontiers decreed "extermination" for the Indians. It was an appalling fiat, since we all know that, in a war of races, the weaker goes to the wall. A recent telegram helps us now to some of the first returns from this exterminating policy, as practised in Arizona. "The Indians throughout the Territory are worse than ever," and are "constantly engaged in killing settlers and stealing cattle. Thus far but *one* Indian has been killed, and he by the Mexicans." We should judge from this that the pale-face found his weapon of "extermination" a boomerang so awkardly used as to whip off his own head instead of the red-skin's. On the present scale of hostilities, as near as we can figure, the destruction of the Arizonian Indians will be a matter of some difficulty. "Extermination" may be effected in time, but as the centenarian said of his tobacco, it is a "very slow poison."

The *Tribune* has discovered that "the Rodman gun has proved a signal failure," because it did not pierce the eight-inch plate, and eighteen inches of backing, though with "ten pounds more powder than the ordinary charge of the Rodman gun." The worthlessness of this opinion is evident from the unquestionable fact that the ordinary service-charge of the navy fifteen-inch gun (which is the one at Shoeburyness) is sixty pounds of No. 7 cannon powder. So says the Ordnance Circular issued by the Navy Department as long ago as 1864. Now, the charge used at Shoeburyness was sixty pounds of "mammoth powder." But this powder the ordnance instructions just cited expressly discountenance, saying, to quote their language, "cannon powder only should be used, as thirty-five pounds of this kind gives a greater range than fifty pounds mammoth powder." A very simple proposition shows that if fifty pounds of mammoth powder be equal to less than thirty-five of cannon powder, the sixty pounds used at Shoeburyness were eqivalent to less than forty-two pounds of the common powder used for the service-charge of the fifteen-inch gun. What becomes, then, of the *Tribune's* "ten pounds more," which was a gross blunder for eighteen pounds less? This mistake of twenty-eight pounds on a basis of sixty, renders it unnecessary to add that the *Tribune's* conclusion is entirely wrong, and that when sixty pounds of cannon powder (our prescribed navy charge) are used in the gun at Shoeburyness, the big round shot will go clean through the target. By the way, the *Tribune*, adopting the silly idea of the London *Times*, says "both guns may do rather better at long range than seventy yards." Any schoolboy knows better than that, as the shot, of course, always goes slower and slower as the distance increases.

The statement that during the year 1863, the period of the first great oil-fever, 4,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced, shows the immense resources of the Pennsylvania oil regions when actively developed. The present production is much smaller, because so many companies have, from too early discouragement or gross mismanagement, discontinued work. But as soon as the new petroleum-fuel burner takes its place as a recognized steam-generator, and begins to be followed by the improvements which experience will suggest, the market value of the crude article will rise again and the production will receive a new impulse. The *Journal of Mining* thinks that probably the actual cost of petroleum-fuel for the generation of a given amount of steam is, or will be, as great as that of coal or wood; but that the advantages of superior convenience and cleanliness, and the economy of space, time and labor must be the points on which its introduction is recommended. This commends itself as true, but in addition must be reckoned the great advantage of preserving coal for other purposes of fuel and of saving wood, which, with water, is the most important material a new country can possess, for the innumerable constructive and mechanical uses in which it is needed.

Whether it is the sudden love which Americans have conceived for lager, or the praiseworthy persistence of our Teutonic fellow-citizens, is hard to say, but it is a fact that German institutions, particularly as regards music and public amusements, are rapidly finding a new home in this foreign land. What with philharmonics and saengerfests, and garden concerts and singing clubs, Americans are learning to love good music and to recognize it, and to be quite as well pleased with a mild consumption of light drinks in the cheerful sociality of the German custom as with the wild pouring down of fierce liquors, standing before an "American bar." *Learning to* do this, we say, for it is not yet arrived at the point of accomplishment. Last week we had the pleasure of attending one of those peculiar *fests* of the Germans, that of the "Midsummer Night," whereat the music was principally given by the Hoboken Quartet Club. This little organization received the second prize at the great Philadelphia Saengerfest, and competent judges affirm that their skill would have entitled them to the first had their number been large enough to have enabled them to render the grander choruses with which our New-York Liederkranz so successfully bore off the palm. At all events, the other night they rendered with wonderful and exquisite effect that strangely beautiful composition in which the Abbé LISZT has set the last words of GOETHE: "Light; more light!" This is said to be so difficult that no other Club has succeeded in conquering it; and even this Club, after one more singing, are going to lay it by on account of the time it takes to keep in practice. All such efforts as these should be cordially welcomed. If the Germans have gained much in America, they have brought much to it. They add a most valuable element to our heterogeneous but rapidly assimilating population.

Panic fear is madness; wholesome caution is wisdom. None who witnessed the terrible scenes of the cholera season in 1832, when that scourge spread all over the country, recall almost involuntarily the same atmospheric conditions which we have had here for the past month. The disease made its appearance in early June in Canada, and in about two weeks suddenly leaped southward to New-York City, leaving the intermediate places untouched. From this City it spread rapidly through the West and South. As yet we have had no symptoms even of epidemic cholera, but we are well furnished with all the conditions. Filthy streets and moist, hot weather are debilitating in the extreme, and while there is no need of a "scare" there is ample reason for the arousing of a public opinion that shall compel the proper cleansing of, not Broadway and Fifth-avenue, but the side and back streets. Moreover, personal care and cleanliness, while always necessary to real comfort, are becoming imperatively requisite for safety.

WALT WHITMAN continues to attract the criticism—and that mainly friendly—of the English Press. In Great Britain, some of the best critical thoughts have pronounced in his favor. ROSSETTI's recent article on "Leaves of Grass," in the London *Chronicle*, is a masterly critique, and, issuing from a source so eminent, is a review of importance. The *Fortnightly Review's* article was also favorable. Even the great quarterly, the *Edinburgh Review*, we have understood, will soon take a similar position with regard to him. Whether it be true or not that a poet, also, like a prophet, is not without honor save in his own country and his own house, it seems probable that, while WALT WHITMAN has an ardent circle of disciples in this country, he meets with more uniform favor from transatlantic critics. The originality and raciness of his style, and the lofty tone of some of his "chants," appear to commend themselves by contrast with the conventionalism of our times.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary STANTON has no further information to-night regarding the future course of the Administration in his case, and the President reiterates his statement that the whole matter will remain in abeyance for a few days longer.

RUMORS CONCERNING A NEW CABINET.

The most absurd rumors are circulating to-night regarding the defection of Cabinet Ministers to the Presidential policy. Secretary McCULLOCH's and Postmaster-General RANDALL's names are mentioned in the rumors, but they have no foundation save in the well known fact that Gen. RANDALL's resignation has been repeatedly offered, to be accepted in case his displacement will in any way advance the interests of the Administration, and the reported disagreement between the President and Secretary McCULLOCH regarding the propriety of suspending certain Treasury officers in the South.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has arrived in the city, which fact has revived the rumors that he is to be the successor of SHERIDAN, of STANTON, and that he will be ordered to proceed immediately to Walrussia, with the agent of the Russian Government, for the purpose of formally receiving, in behalf of this Government our newly-acquired possessions.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

It is expected that before the next trial of the Surratt case occurs, Congress will have repassed the bill pocketed by the President at the last session, providing that no distinction, on account of race or color, shall be made in the selection of jurors. The attention of Congress will be called to the fact that all of the Southern-born jurymen at the recent trial were in favor of the prisoner's acquittal, and that only one Northerner—born in New-York City, by the way—coincided with them. Of the four men who stood out for conviction, one was born in Massachusetts, one in New-York, one in Germany, and one in Scotland.

THE STATEMENTS OF SANFORD CONOVER.

The tales of SANFORD CONOVER regarding the alleged Ashley impeachment conspiracy printed on Saturday last, are considered as characteristic productions of that noted forger. There is the best authority for stating that Judge RIDDLE never received the letter attributed to Mr. ASHLEY, and published as having been sent to him. It is also stated on excellent authority that Mr. JOHNSON promised to grant a pardon to CONOVER, independent of his long petition, which has been printed, provided Mrs. DUNHAM, CONOVER's wife, obtained recommendation from Judge HOLT to that effect, which she did; since which, the President has taken no further notice of the matter. It is also asserted that the statements embodied in the letter of the Assistant Attorney-General were based on doubtful proof furnished by a German fellow-prisoner of CONOVER's, who has been recently pardoned out of jail, and whose pardon was under consideration at the time the letter was in course of preparation. There is no doubt but the man RABBE, or some one else, has outforged CONOVER himself.

THE RETURN OF MINISTER ROMERO TO MEXICO.

It is expected that Señor ROMERO, the present Mexican Minister to this Government, will, on his return to his own country, which will occur very soon, be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in JUAREZ' Cabinet.

THE NEW-ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD.

It has been ascertained that previous to the assignment to the United States of the New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad as a part of the assets of the defaulting Sub-Treasurer in New-Orleans, it had been mortgaged to the amount of half its value to the Fourth National Bank of New-York. The Government will lose thereby about $200,000 more than has been heretofore anticipated.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

On account of the apprehensions of yellow fever becoming an epidemic at New-Orleans, it has been ordered from Gen. GRANT's headquarters that officers on duty in Louisiana and Texas, but who are now absent from their posts on leave, may, upon applications to the Adjutant-General of the army, have their leave extended until the 15th of October.

THE SURVEY OF LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has received returns from the Surveyor-General at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, showing that that officer has closed a contract for the survey of lands in Hall and Buffalo Counties, Nebraska, in the vicinity of Fort Kearny Military Reservation. The Commissioner has directed the Surveyor-General to respect the reservation by causing the lines of the public surveys to be closed upon the limits of the same as surveyed by order of the War Department in 1859, embracing an area of 10 square miles, and the islands in the Platte River for 15 miles above and below the fort.

FEES OF LAND OFFICERS.

The Commissioner in reply to an inquiry, states that the fees prescribed by the act of July 1, 1864, are due to the local land officers for land selections within the full limits of the Union Pacific Railroad grant, but that the cost of surveying, platting and conveying the lands is limited to the lands granted by the amendatory act of July 2, 1864.

FUNERAL OF A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

The funeral of J. W. FITCH, late Washington Correspondent of the Boston *Post*, and other papers, took place this afternoon, and was attended by the Washington Correspondents Club.

The Stone from Rome for the Lincoln Monument.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

Several days ago Major B. B. FRENCH, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, addressed a letter to Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, (an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in relation to the stone presented by citizens of Rome, in order that Judge DAVIS, who is the administrator of the estate of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, may take such action in the premises as he may deem proper.

The following is a description of the stone, with a translation of the Latin inscription, made by several of the best scholars in Washington, and submitted to and approved by the President of Georgetown College:

The stone is of brown sandstone. The diameter of the face are two feet three inches by seventeen inches. It is eight inches in thickness.

TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION.

To Abraham Lincoln, President for the second time of the American Republic:

Citizens of Rome present this stone, from the tomb of SERVIUS TULLIUS, by which the memory of each of those brave asserters of liberty may be associated. Anno 1865.

The stone was delivered at the Executive Mansion in January, 1867, and placed in a safe place under lock and key, where it has ever since remained, and where it now is, subject to the order of Judge DAVIS.

The Turn-Fest in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

A large number of German visitors are now in the city to participate in the third annual festival of the Turnverein which commences to-morrow. The Societies represented are those of Boston, Providence, Springfield, Worcester, and Lawrence, with delegates from New-York, Brooklyn, and other cities. The visitors are distributed by billet on their German fellow-citizens here, and are being entertained with much hospitality.

This afternoon they [illegible] to a steamboat excursion down the river.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Caste" will continue to be the attraction at the Broadway Theatre for the present. Out of compliment to the developments of the suit in regard to this play—its present title should be discarded and it should be called "A Feat of Memory"—which is infinitely more attractive. At all events the piece has become a favorite, and would under any name.

A new dance has been added to the ballet at Niblo's Garden. Mlle. SALVITORI appears in the ball-room scene, taking the lead in a dance of three. She is less etherial than BONFANTI, and scarcely so graceful. Her powers of endurance are great, however, and she adds to other personal attractions a leg which might make ATALANTA jealous. Two more terpsichorean *débutantes* are announced to appear this evening, in the "Black Crook." Their names are Mademoiselle CEREBELLI and Mademoiselle INVENEIZZI. If the steps they execute are as difficult as the pronunciation of their names seems to American eyes to be, they will create astonishment. Each new dancer recently imported by Messrs. PALMER & JARRETT has had a more terrific appellation than her predecessor, and one is fain to imagine that the principal practice these ladies had in becoming acrobats was to get over their own names. The damsels of the ballet, high and low, appear to be very little affected by these warm August evenings. They maintain the greatest coolness and composure, while the motionless spectators in front are moist with heat. There is another wonderful thing about the continued performances of the "Black Crook"—and this is, that the performers in the play can stand the nightly repetition of their nonsense. For several hundred nights the comic man has shaken in his shoes, the noble hero has rolled his r's, and the wicked magician has crooked his spine. Why is not the comic servant now in a lunatic asylum, the hero a maniac, and the Black Crook an incurable cripple? Won't it be a painful thing to see them all in other characters hereafter, and note the effect of habit in every gesture? Or will we ever see them in other parts—and will they not, when this famous piece is withdrawn, pine inconsolably away.

Mr. BROUGHAM has given us, at the Olympic, his excellent personations of *Cuttle* and *Micawber*—supported, in "David Copperfield," by Mrs. EMILY THORNE. It is worth notice that without BROUGHAM no actual realization of those parts is possible. Although everybody loves to read DICKENS, there are few actors who seem to appreciate him thoroughly, or capable of acting his personages. Mr. OWENS' *Caleb Plummer*, Mrs. WOOD's *Tilly Slowboy*, Mr. WALLACK's *Fagin* and Mr. RAYMOND's *Toots* were signal creations; but none of these comedians seem to have amounted to anything in other parts from DICKENS. Mr. BROUGHAM, however, is the capable delineator of the majesty and solemnity of Micawber, the genial heartiness of Cuttle, the oracular wisdom of Bunsby, and the apoplectic gallantry of Bagstock, and what a versatile jingle he would make. These facts should secure very large audiences for Mr. BROUGHAM whenever he appears in those parts. We may neglect an actor who can be readily replaced, but characterizations, which are not to be seen in perfection except when BROUGHAM presents them, it is a duty to patronize. How pleasant it would be to have a theatre devoted to DICKENS, where one could be always certain of enjoyment. There the characters would be all perfect, the *dramatis personæ* all entertaining, the plot of the play good, and the incidents powerful enough to please everybody. How the public would love to see Pickwick and the Weller Family! If Mr. BROUGHAM would only get up two or three fresh dramatizations of DICKENS' earlier novels, there is no doubt he would stir the pulses of our quiet City.

The New-York Theatre will be occupied this week with a new play called "Under the Gaslight"—in which Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. H. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY and Mr. PARSLOE are to represent popular contemporaneous characters in contemporaneous scenes. Mr. FULTON and Mr. MAEDER's drama of "Nobody's Daughter," which has been played for the past two weeks at the New-York Theatre, will be transferred this evening to Banvard's Museum. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS will sustain her original part, and Mr. ALBAUGH will be the substitute for Mr. MORTIMER as the detective.

A testimonial performance of minstrelsy will be given at Dodworth's Hall this evening to Mr. THOMAS WILSON. A number of popular Ethiopian performers and the New-York Æolians will take port.

The last two nights of the present programme at Wallack's Theatre, is announced. The new dramatization of the "Old Curiosity Shop," which Mr. BROUGHAM has prepared for Miss LOTTA will be produced on Wednesday. *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness* are the characters which LOTTA will act.

Mr. HAYES' season at the Olympic Theatre will begin Sept. 9 with Mr. JEFFERSON as the star, Mr. G. L. FOX is the stage manager and Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE as business manager.

FINE ARTS.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE.

Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM & SON have become the general agents in this country of the new art of photo-sculpture, if a wholly mechanical process deserves the name of art, and specimen works may now be seen at their gallery. The process was invented and patented in Paris, about 4 years ago, by Mons. WILLEME, and is now conducted on a large scale and with great success by the "Societe de Photo-sculpture" of that place, who tax the capacity of three large establishments, in different quarters of the city, to supply the demand for their works. As we have already given a full description of the process, we need only say here that it appears to be well adapted to the reproduction of sculpture in a cheap form. The subject to be copied is placed in the centre of a large rotunda, around the circumference of which, at an equal height from the floor, are distributed twenty-four cameras at equi-distant points. From these cameras are obtained simultaneously twenty-four different views of the subject of exactly equal size and perspective. From these, with the aid of a magic lantern and a tracing board, and the ingenious application of a pantograph, is produced a model in clay, either natural size or any mathematical reduction, say two-thirds, one-half, one-quarter, one-eighth the size of nature, where every dimension is accurate, and every physical peculiarity is reproduced in the model with the fidelity of a photograph. This model is then handed to a sculptor, who speedily puts the finishing touches to it. It can then be reproduced in any desired material, such as plaster of Paris, parian, bronze, &c. Photo-sculpture has been introduced into this country by Messrs. MCKAYE & Co., who have issued a number of statuettes and busts of distinguished Americans. The specimens we have seen do not impress us very favorably. They are rough and coarse, and one hardly knows whether to laugh at the things or to pity the subjects who are thus caricatured. The circular in which photo-sculpture is commended to the public mentions cheapness as one of its merits. The specimens we have seen are certainly low in price. Admirers of Mr. PETER COOPER, for instance, or of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, may think a statuette from life of either of these gentlemen cheap at three dollars. Others again might think them dear at any price. Under favorable circumstances photo-sculpture may be useful in reproducing works of art, but it can never rise above the level of a "cheap process."

A MONUMENT TO GEN. SEDGWICK.

We are glad to learn from the Cincinnati *Times* that Mr. LAUNT THOMPSON, of this City, has been engaged by a committee representing the Sixth Corps, to execute a life-size statue of Gen. SEDGWICK. The statue will be placed at West Point. It will be finished during the Winter, and will be in readiness to place in position early in the following Spring.

OBITUARY.

Ira Aldridge, the African Tragedian.

A Cable dispatch, received last night, announces the death, in Poland, of that distinguished actor. IRA ALDRIDGE, whose real name is said to have been HEWLETT, was born of colored parents in a village called Bellair, near Baltimore, Md., toward 1810. He was apprenticed to a ship-carpenter and learned his trade in the same yard with MOLYNEUX, the celebrated negro pugilist. From association with the German population on the western shore of Maryland, he became versed in the German language, and acquired some degree of education. When EDMUND KEAN was in the United States, ALDRIDGE became his personal attendant, and is said to have accompanied him to England, where a natural taste for the stage was cultivated. He returned to the United States after a short absence, and some time subsequent to 1830 appeared in Baltimore with little success. At a later day he revisited England, and after beginning his career in some of the minor houses, went to the Provinces where he was very popular. At Belfast, in Ireland, he played *Othello* to KEAN's *Iago*, and also *Orosembo*, to the same artist's *Alfan*. Thence he proceeded to the Continent and appeared in many large cities with marked success. He received, too, numerous substantial tokens of approbation. The King of Prussia wrote him an autograph letter accompanying the first-class medal of art and science, the Emperor of Austria conferred on him the Grand Cross of Leopold, and at Berne he received the medal of merit in the shape of a magnificent Maltese Cross.

In Germany ALDRIDGE was looked on as performing the Shakespearian characters with great ability, but in England has not often appeared in SHAKESPEARE's plays except "Othello" and the "Merchant of Venice." His manner has been compared to that of EMIL DEVRIENT, and his talents were almost as conspicuous in comedy as in tragedy. After returning from his continental tour ALDRIDGE appeared at Covent Garden in 1857, and at the conclusion of an engagement at the Britannia visited Sweden, whither he had been invited by King OSCAR. During the past ten years Mr. ALDRIDGE has persevered in the career in which his efforts have been so generally appreciated. He proposed appearing in this City during the coming Fall, and arrangements had already been made, we understand, for his *début* at the Academy of Music. Death has prevented the fulfillment of his intention.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

The South Carolina Cavalry Loan—Order of Gen. Sickles.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 7, 1867.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 119.—I. Whereas, upon a bill of complaint filed in equity in the Court of Chancery of South Carolina, by the Bank of Charleston *vs.* JAMES TUPPER and the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to which bill the Merchants' Bank of South Carolina, at Cheraw, and JOHN T. SLOANE were afterward, upon their respective petitions, admitted to answer as defendants; a decree was made and entered by H. D. LESESNE, a Chancellor of said State, on the 5th day of March A. D. 1867, ordering and directing JAMES W. GRAY, Master in Chancery, to pay to the Bank of Charleston the sum of $5,223 in specie, and to the Bank of Charleston and the Bank of Cheraw, jointly, the sum of $574 in specie, and to HAYNE & SON, solicitors, representing JOHN T. SLOANE, and certain claimants on account of horses sold for the use of the Confederate army, the sum of $3,000 30, after deducting costs of suit, and giving certain directions in respect thereof; and it appearing by the statements and sworn answers of the parties above named, that the moneys so ordered to be distributed constituted the balance of a fund created by a loan or advance made by certain banks of the State of South Carolina, in the early part of the year 1865, to aid the so-called Confederate Government to remount a certain portion of the cavalry force with which it was endeavoring to resist the military forces of the United States, which balance, amounting to the sum of $8,797 30 in gold at the time of the military occupation of the State aforesaid, and at the time of the surrender of the Confederate armies, remained unexpended in the hands of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, deposited to the credit of JAMES TUPPER, Auditor of the said State; and it appearing that said decree was procured to be made by the consent and connivance of JAMES TUPPER, Auditor of the State, and the Bank of the State of South Carolina, the general fiscal agent of said State; and it further appearing that neither the United States Government nor the State of South Carolina appeared in said proceedings in Equity, or submitted their respective rights to the determination of the Court—that the United States authorities had not notice of the proceedings aforesaid—that irregular and unusual means were employed to prevent knowledge of the said suit, and of the existence of said fund from coming to the United States authorities, of which it is alleged the said Chancellor and the parties before the Court and their counsel were cognizant; and it further appearing that the said sum of $8,797 30 was the property of the United States at the time of the proceedings aforesaid, and that the Chancellor had no jurisdiction or authority to warrant his disposing of or interfering in any way with said moneys, the same being a part of the funds of the United States: Therefore, it is ordered, that the said decree in Equity be reversed and annulled as without jurisdiction, erroneous, irregular, and a fraud upon the rights of the United States.

1. It is further ordered, that the Bank of Charleston and James Tupper, Porter & Conner, the Bank of Cheraw, Simonton & Barker, J. L. Gantt, Register, Hayne & Son, and James W. Gray, and John T. Sloane, and such other person or persons or claimants as have received any portion of the said sum of $8,797 30, do forthwith pay over and refund the sums by them respectively, as received in specie, into the hands of A. J. WILLARD, at the office of the Bureau of Civil Affairs for the Second Military District, at the Citadel, Charleston; and the said A. J. WILLARD is hereby designated and appointed Receiver thereof for the United States.

2. It is further ordered, that the said Receiver have authority to take proofs, and ascertain and determine all persons to whom any portion of said funds has been paid, whether claiming through the said JOHN T. SLOANE or otherwise; and for that purpose to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take depositions; and that he report without unnecessary delay any person or persons or corporate body in default for non-compliance with the terms of this order.

3. It is further ordered, that any deficiency that shall remain of the said sum of $8,797 30 in gold, in consequence of the respective distributees thereof failing to pay over and refund, as ordered, shall be made good and paid by the Bank of the State of South Carolina and JAMES TUPPER, upon their being notified of said deficiency by said Receiver.

4. And it is further ordered, that the said Receiver take proofs as to the means employed by any person or persons to conceal from the proper civil and military officers of the United States, knowledge of the existence of said fund, or of the said suit, or of the decree therein pronounced, or of the proceedings under said decree, and whether the United States have been prejudiced thereby, and what person or persons have rendered themselves amenable to the United States by reason thereof, and the nature and extent of such responsibility; and that said Receiver report thereon with all convenient dispatch.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
Official: J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

LOUISIANA.

The Meeting in New-Orleans to Indorse Gen. Sheridan.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Aug. 7.

A Republican meeting was convened last evening in Lafayette-square to indorse the past and present policy of Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN, which was numerously attended; about one-half the persons present were of the newly enfranchised, about one-half of the remainder being colored women and children. Mr. H. E. DIBBLE called the meeting to order and nominated a list of officers, with Mr. CHARLES SMITH for President. The nominations were approved, and the President briefly stated the objects of the meeting in a few remarks, after which he introduced Judge EZRA HEISTAND, who addressed the meeting at some length, indorsing Gen. SHERIDAN, and reviewing his military conduct in the Shenandoah and his statesmanship in New-Orleans. Judge HEISTAND lauded the first act of his high trust by removing Mayor MONROE, and the several other removals down to the present.

RUFUS WAPLES was next introduced. He passed many encomiums on the conduct of Gen. SHERIDAN from his Virginia campaigns to the moment of his coming to this city, where he removed a "recreant Mayor," a "criminal Judge" and a "degenerate Attorney-General." The speaker said there were hundreds more in office who were equally guilty of the July riot in 1866. President JOHNSON and his "rebel sheets" here, in Washington and elsewhere, knew SHERIDAN's ability to contend against the unloyal and they fear him. He is the man who dared to make the most of the miserable military reconstruction bills which Congress passed in haste, and were therefore insufficient to bring the rebels to a proper sense of their duty in reconstruction. Congress are like poultry in a barn-yard which fly for safety when the hawk comes; but they must not fly, they must stand firm and impeach the President as it is the only remedy for the reconstruction of the South. BUTLER says he is going to impeach, but he must not wait for the future, but charge him home with treason. JOHNSON may run h's machine in some places, but he cannot run it over the neck of Gen. SHERIDAN, the hero of the Shenandoah, who out-marched HANNIBAL and out fought CÆSAR. The Commander of this District is here in a double capacity. As a military officer ANDY JOHNSON may remove him, but as a civil officer, in the execution of the laws of Congress, the President cannot remove him under the Civil Tenure Bill, which delegates that power to the Senate. We had a "pirate" in the State Seminary as professor of moral philosophy—he fled the ranche; but there are many rebels now in office who must soon take a tramp upon Longfellow's turnpike road which got smaller by degrees and beautifully less, until it was like a squirrel running up a tree. SHERIDAN is doing very well, but he has a small fault—he must go a little faster.

The Committee on Resolutions here submitted the following, which were read by Col. CAMPBELL and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Congressional plan for the reconstruction of the rebel States, as embodied in the law known as the Military Bill and the acts supplementary thereto, being the expression of the maturely considered and deliberate will of the people of the United States has been proven by experience to have been as wise in conception and beneficent in its practical results as it is unexampled in the history of nations for leniency and moderation toward the late enemies of the Government.

That under the opposing policy of the President these States were fast becoming the theatres of tyrannical proscription, endless anarchy and misrule, for the proof of which we refer to the bloody massacres of New-Orleans and Memphis, and to the mobs, riots and murders of Union men, which so shamefully illustrated the dominance of the rebel factions under the policy of '65 and '66.

That among the beneficent results of Congressional policy we enumerate the guaranteeing of equal rights before the law, and the extension of suffrage to all men, irrespective of color, the protection of life and liberty, and the rights of a free Press and free speech, the making of treason odious, the development of a spirit of hearty loyalty to the United States, and the placing of these States on the road to a speedy resumption of their rights and duties under the Constitution.

Resolved, That in view of the rapid and harmonious progress made in the States of Louisiana and Texas in the work of reconstruction, under the wise and skillful administration of Gen. SHERIDAN, and of the prospect before us thereby of that speedy relief which all our interests—material, political, educational and social—so imperatively demand, we, the loyal people of Louisiana, do earnestly and solemnly deprecate his removal, and declare that such removal would send a chill to every loyal heart and revive the hopes of every rebel, and seriously retard the work of reconstruction. And we ask our fellow-citizens of the North to let the voice of the people be heard again in its majesty, declaring that their tried and faithful servant, in the discharge of his duty, must and shall be sustained.

Resolved, That in Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN we recognize not only the brave and distinguished soldier, but the practical and far-seeing statesman, and more than either, the honest man; that by his pluck and sagacity in courageously executing the reconstruction laws according to their true spirit and intent, and in removing from office "bad men" and defiant rebels who were impediments to the speedy reconstruction of these States, he initiated the proper execution of these laws throughout the South, strengthened the party of the Union everywhere, and has placed Louisiana and Texas foremost in the path of reconstruction.

It was now 9 o'clock, and several colored clubs made their appearance with transparencies bearing the inscriptions of "Dostie Club," "Take the *Tribune*," "Here's your Tigers," "Abe Lincoln," "H. Wilson," "Sumner," "Thad. Stevens," &c.

Col. BOYD next addressed the meeting. He regarded this meeting as a veto in advance, which is to stop the sacrilegious finger of President JOHNSON now pointing to Gen. SHERIDAN, but that hand can never be raised high enough to touch him. "If," said the speaker, "Gen. SHERIDAN be removed his successor may re-open registration until November, and many rebels now disqualified may be admitted by taking the oath, which might bring disaster to the loyal men of the South. COLUMBUS had no more important charge than the Republican Party have now, in the navigation the Ship of State."

Rev. Dr. NEWMAN was introduced by the President. He paid Gen. SHERIDAN many flattering compliments, and said the immense congregation here may flatter the very noble General now in command, but nothing can add one inch to his stature; he is the representative of the Congress of the United States, which represents us, and we are the whole American people. He may be removed and somebody else may be removed one of these days. This speaker closed his remarks with complimentary reviews of STANTON and GRANT.

A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, then spoke.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Arrangements for the Approaching Annual Meeting in Hartford.

From the Hartford Press, Aug. 10.

Out of the old American Association for the Advancement of Science grew "The National Academy of Sciences," of kindred labors and aims. The new society was duly incorporated March 3, 1863, by act of Congress. Among the corporators were Agassiz, Bache, Barnard, Dahlgren, Wolcott Gibbs, Gray, Guyot, Henry, Mahan, Pierce, Silliman, Totten, Whitney, and others eminent in various departments of science. It is limited to fifty members, with power to fill vacancies, elect foreign and domestic members, divide into classes, report to Congress, &c. Whenever called upon by any Department of the Government, it shall "investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations and reports to be paid," but the Academy shall not receive any compensation for services rendered the Government.

By its Constitution the members are designated as Members, Honorary Members and Foreign Associates. Every member shall take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Senate of the United States for its own members and an oath to discharge his duties as a member of the Academy faithfully and to the best of his ability. The members shall be arranged in two classes: the class of Mathematics and Physics and the class of Natural History, each member to select the class he may prefer. And the members of the classes shall arrange themselves in sections under one of these heads: Class A, Mathematics and Physics. Sections: 1, Mathematics; 2, Physics; 3, Astronomy, Geography and Geodesy; 4, Mechanics; 5, Chemistry and Mineralogy. Class B, Natural History. Sections: 1, Geology and Paleontology; 2, Zoölogy; 3, Botany; 4, Anatomy and Physiology; 5, Ethnology and Philology. Members may be transferred under certain restrictions.

The Academy may elect fifty Foreign Associates, who may attend meetings and read and communicate papers, but shall take no part in its business, and shall not be subject to its assessments. Officers for 1866–7—President, ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE (since deceased;) Vice-President, Prof. JOSEPH HENRY; Foreign Secretary, Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ; Home Secretary, Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS; Treasurer, FAIRMAN ROGERS. Two regular meetings are held each year, one in Washington, in January, and one in August, at such place as the Academy shall select at its previous January meeting.

This year it will meet at Hartford, in the Senate Chamber, at 10 A. M., Tuesday, Aug. 13, and continue in session during the week. Among those who have promised to attend are BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Professor of Mathematics at Harvard, now at the head of the United States Coast Survey; O. M. ROOD, Professor of Physics at Columbia College; L. AGASSIZ, Professor of Zoölogy at Harvard; Brig.-Gen. J. G. BARNARD, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; A. CASWELL, Professor of Astronomy, Brown University; J. E. HILLIARD, Assistant Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; J. H. C. COFFIN, Chief of the Nautical Almanac; J. HENRY, Secretary Smithsonian Institute; S. W. JOHNSON, Professor of Chemistry, Yale; J. TORREY, Professor of Chemistry, Assay Office, New-York; WOLCOTT GIBBS, Professor of Chemistry, Harvard; B. A. GOULD, Professor of Astronomy at Harvard, (also connected with the Coast Survey;) H. A. NEWTON, Professor of Mathematics, Yale; W. D. WHITNEY, Professor of Philology, Yale. There will be others whose names we have not obtained.

Among the invited guests of the Academy will be President HILL of Harvard, Profs. LYMAN, BRUSH and VERRILL of Yale, Messrs. PARROTT and RODMAN of artillery fame, and Profs. WATSON (astronomy) and WINCHELL (geology) of Michigan University, and others.

The business meetings of the Academy are private, and they will be held in the Senate Chamber; the public meetings will be held in the Hall of Representatives. Many interesting papers will be presented and read, from present and absent members. There is no member of the Academy resident of Hartford, and no notice of the coming session has been given until very lately. The Academy neither expects nor desires formal receptions or such attentions as shall detract from its usefulness. Yet there is no doubt that very many of our citizens will esteem it a pleasure and an honor to welcome the members with all hospitality.

Reply of the Richmond Clergymen to Gov. Peirpoint's Charge of Disloyalty.

The following is the reply of the clergymen residing in Richmond, Va., to the statements respecting their alleged disloyalty contained in a circular which has been circulated in the Northern States:

To the Public, North and South:

In a circular recently published at the North, and copied into our city papers, appealing for pecuniary aid to erect a Northern Methodist church in the city of Richmond, is a paragraph of indorsation written by F. H. PEIRPOINT, Governor of the State of Virginia, in these words:

"There is great need of the church building just referred to. The spirit of the Southern pulpit is thoroughly disloyal; active in the propagandism of rebel sentiments and in cherishing the hope that the 'lost cause' may be regained by the destruction of a republican government in the country."

It is the unanimous opinion of the undersigned ministers of the Gospel, speaking in behalf of ourselves, and representing, as we believe, the sentiment of our Southern Pulpit, that the relation which we sustain to the allegations of Gov. PEIRPOINT, our fidelity to the cause of God, and our sincere desire for the peace of the country, require that we should promptly and firmly assert our actual position in the premises; and for the following special reasons:

These allegations are made, not by a private individual, but by the highest officer in the State, and carry with them, to those abroad, the influence of his official station. They are reported, not as the utterances of an incidental conversation, but as the deliberate and mature convictions of a resident among us, whose position is presumed to entitle him to credit; they inculpate thousands of pulpits and hundreds of thousands of Christians, many of whom are the constituents of the Governor. Besides, inasmuch as Gov. PEIRPOINT, transcending the proprieties of his office, has represented the pulpit of the South as peculiarly antagonistic to the pacification of the country, it is our solemn duty to vindicate our sacred vocation from so unwarranted an aspersion, and to repel so unjustifiable an attempt to throw the responsibility of the existing political disquietude upon our impracticability as ministers of the Gospel. As to the propriety of the erection of churches in the South by Christian denominations in the North, we have here simply to say that the country is open and the people are free to sustain religious institutions of their own choice. But we do object to and protest against the manner in which he has arraigned the Southern Pulpit before the Northern public. In the charge quoted above are three distinct specifications:

First—That the spirit of the Southern pulpit is thoroughly disloyal.

Second—That it is active in the propagandism of rebel sentiments.

Third—That it is active in cherishing a hope that the "lost cause" may be regained by the destruction of a republican government in this country.

These are grave allegations, and were evidently designed so to be. If they were true, we should be implicated, not only in the crime of positive and outright disloyalty to the Government of the United States, but in the far greater sin of prostituting our calling to political purposes. We do not propose at present to argue the injustice of these allegations. The burden of proof obviously does not fall on us.

In the meantime, we take the Christian liberty of saying, that to each and to all of these allegations we offer a unanimous and an unequivocal denial. Further, we affirm that scores of unimpeachable witnesses are ready to testify that they are totally without foundation in fact—viz.: that since the restoration of the Government of the United States over the Southern States we have in no instance exhibited disloyalty in our pulpits, or used them as political agencies against said Government; that we have in no instance propagated from them what are termed "rebel sentiments;" that least of all have we, in the discharge of our ministerial duties, expressed directly or indirectly a hope of the establishment of any other than a republican form of government in this country. In a word, we assert that the pulpit of the South, so far as we know, is not liable to the charge of either disloyalty or sedition against the Government of the United States. On the contrary, we are conscious of having adhered strictly and constantly to our ecclesiastical functions, and have studiously avoided all complication of our pulpits with the political issues of the day. This is our testimony and our record, and we calmly submit the declaration thereof to the world.

Signed—George Woodbridge, Rector of the Monumental Church; Nelson Head, Pastor of Centenary Methodist Church; J. L. Burrows, Pastor First Baptist Church; C. H. Read, Pastor United Presbyterian Church; E. M. Peterson, Pastor Clay-street Methodist Church; William Brown, Editor *Central Presbyterian*; E. T. Baird, Secretary of Presbyterian Publication; D. S. Dogget, one of the Bishops Methodist Episcopal Church, South; T. V. Moore, Pastor First Presbyterian Church; F. M. Baker, Rector of Grace Church; E. H. Rutherford, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Petersburgh, Va.; P. A. Peterson, Pastor Union Station Methodist Episcopal Church, South; R. N. Sledd, Pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South; T. A. Ware, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Charlottesville, Va.; Leroy M. Lee, Pastor of Granby-street Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va.; Leonidas Rosser, Presiding Elder Richmond District.

It is proper to say that when these signatures were obtained, a number of the ministers of Richmond were absent.

The Spy System in Prohibition.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Aug. 9.

One of the worst things in the machinery relied upon for the enforcement of prohibitory liquor laws, in this State and elsewhere, is the spy system. Men are hired to go around and buy and drink liquor, that they may become witnesses against the dealers. No man of character will engage in this business, and the use of such means for obtaining evidence is at least of questionable morality. In a recent liquor case at Manchester, Conn., one of these hired witnesses was questioned closely as to his mode of operation, and although he declared he had taken a solemn oath as a "Good Templar" not to reveal the secret operations of the order, and should not reveal any more than he thought best, he nevertheless disclosed enough to satisfy any honest man of the nature of the business in which he was engaged. This witness, TRESCOTT BARNES, testified that he was employed at $2 per day and expenses, by Rev. H. S. PLATT, of West Winsted, agent of the Good Templars, to procure evidence against liquor-sellers. He said he was one of a corps of detectives hired by PLATT, and they had signed an oath to obey without question the orders of their chief. He had taken the total abstinence pledge, but felt justified in drinking when ordered so to do by Rev. Mr. PLATT. Mr. PLATT furnished him with a list of liquor-dealers and a map of the places to be visited. In obedience to instructions he went to Manchester, put up at Weaver's Hotel, and bought and drank cider brandy there; did not give his true name there, but pretended to be an agent for a book of FOWLER & WELLS; spent one day gambling at the saloon of CHARLES ANDREWS; threw dice for money and liquor; carried bottles to buy by the quantity, and sent the specimens to PLATT; generally buy and taste liquors from three to twelve times a day; can't keep this up all the time, but have to lay by and recruit occasionally. Mr. BARNES said he had no fear that he should become a drunkard by this process. Doubtless in his mind "the end sanctifies the means," but we should think his moral constitution would need frequent recruiting in such a business. With men of ordinary integrity and honor there is no need of words to characterize the true nature and demoralizing effect of this business, and yet men of good intentions countenance and sustain it, and think that they are thus promoting public and private morality, while in truth they are bringing a good cause into contempt.

THE SURRAT TTRILA.

The Jury Disagree—Difficulty Between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10—12:30 P. M.

Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS came into the Court-room and stationed the officers.

This was the signal for a rush on the part of the crowd that had been patiently waiting outside, and they quickly filled up the space outside the bar.

A number were admitted inside the bar.

District-Attorney CARRINGTON was in the Court-room at the time, and Mr. BRADLEY, Jr., one of the counsel for the prisoner, came in a moment afterward.

Mr. BRADLEY, Sr., and Mr. MERRICK subsequently entered the room, they having been sent for.

There was a decided commotion in the Court-room at this time, and it was whispered about that "the jury has agreed;" "they are going to discharge the jury;" "they can't agree;" "they have asked to be discharged," and numberless other remarks of like character.

At 1 o'clock the prisoner was brought into the Court-room, and assigned the seat occupied by him during the trial, beside his counsel. He came into Court smiling, and seemed to be in good spirits as he chatted with his counsel.

Mr. MERRICK made an allusion to a report that an attempt would be made at a rescue, whereat the prisoner seemed to be much amused.

At 1:05 o'clock Judge FISHER resumed his seat upon the bench.

Mr. MULLOY, the crier, called the Court to order, and Marshal PHILLIPS was directed to call the jury down.

By this time the Court-room was densely crowded.

The jury was brought in at 1:08 o'clock, and by direction of Judge FISHER the names of the jurors were called.

Mr. MIDDLETON, the Clerk of the Court, addressing the jury, said:

Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

Mr. TODD—We have not been able to agree.

Judge FISHER—I have received the following letter from the jury:

To the Hon. George P. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court:

SIR: The jury in this case of the United States *vs.* JOHN H. SURRATT most respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first balloted upon entering the room. They are nearly equally divided, and they are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict.

We deem it our duty to the Court, the country, and in view of the condition of our private affairs, and situation of our families, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our number is becoming seriously impaired under the protracted confinement, to make this statement, and to ask your Honor to dismiss us at once.

Most respectfully submitted.

W. B. TODD,	ROBERT BALL,
J. RUSSELL BARR,	THOS. BERRY,
GEO. A. BOHRER,	C. G. SCHNEIDER,
JAMES Y. DAVIS,	COLUMBUS ALEXANDER
WM. McLEAN,	BENJ. F. MORSELL,
B. E. GITTINGS,	W. W. BIRTH.

After the letter had been read, Judge FISHER asked if anything was to be said on either side why the jury was not to be discharged.

Mr. BRADLEY said the prisoner did not consent, and if there was any discharge, it would be entirely against the protest of the prisoner.

Mr. CARRINGTON said he would leave the whole matter with the Court.

Judge FISHER said he had already received two or three notes of a similar tenor to the one already read. If there was any possibility of the jury agreeing, he would not object to keeping them for a reasonable time—but as he was informed they could not possibly agree, he would discharge them.

The jury was accordingly discharged at 1:10 o'clock.

The jury left the Court-room at once.

Judge FISHER then rose and immediately read the following:

"I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the 2d day of July last, during the progress of the trial of JOHN H. SURRATT for the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, immediately after the Court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the presiding Justice was descending from the bench, JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge with having offered him (Mr. BRADLEY,) a series of insults from the Bench from the commencement of the trial. The Judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. BRADLEY that he entertained for him no other feelings but those of respect. Mr. BRADLEY, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, thereupon threatened the Judge with personal chastisement, as he understood him. No Court can administer justice or live if its Judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions whenever the irascibility of counsel may be excited by an imaginary insult. The offence of Mr. BRADLEY is one which even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked or go unpunished as a contempt of Court. It is therefore ordered that his name be striken from the roll of attorneys, practicing in this Court."

Mr. BRADLEY immediately arose to his feet, and asked if the Court had adjourned.

Judge FISHER—It has not, Sir.

Mr. BRADLEY—Then, Sir, in the presence of the Court and this assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge FISHER (interrupting)—Crier, adjourn the Court.

Mr. MULLOY, the Crier—This Court is now adjourned.

Mr. BRADLEY—Well, then, I will say now——

Judge FISHER, rising to leave the bench—You can say what you please, Sir, and make a speech to the crowd, if you like.

Mr. BRADLEY—You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge FISHER said, "Very well, Mr. BRADLEY, you can make the proper appeal." He then left the room, followed by a large crowd of persons.

Immediately afterward, Judge FISHER proceeded to the street and entered a car. He was followed closely by Mr. BRADLEY, who entered the car, and stepping up to Judge FISHER handed him a note. Judge FISHER took the note, rose, and opened it and began to read it. Mr. BRADLEY turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered.

It is understood that the note was a challenge.

Several policemen sprang into the car, and Officer MCHENRY stepped to the side of Mr. BRADLEY and kept in that position while he remained in the car.

Leaving the car, Mr. BRADLEY passed through the crowd and entered his office, and was followed by several friends belonging to the Bar.

A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office.

After remaining in his office a few moments Mr. BRADLEY came out arm in arm with his brother, CHARLES BRADLEY, Esq., of the National Bank of the Republic, and proceeded down Louisiana-avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who excitedly discussed the proceedings which had just transpired.

In the meantime Judge FISHER resumed his seat in the car, and continued the perusal of the note, while the car moved off.

A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of a personal encounter between the Judge and the deposed lawyer. The order of Judge FISHER, dismissing Mr. BRADLEY, has created the most intense excitement among all classes. The Police are preserving order. The members of the Bar generally are bitter in their denunciation of the Judge, and have called a meeting to be held Monday morning. They seem to make common cause against the Judge, who, they openly declare, has disgraced himself by using his official power to resent a personal assault.

SURRATT was remanded to the custody of the Marshal, and returned to jail.

During the entire retirement of the jury—some 73 hours—they remained as follows on the verdict:

For Conviction—Messrs. Todd, Barr, Schneider and McLean—4.

For Acquittal—Messrs. Davis, Berry, Ball, Bohrer, Alexander, Lorsell, Gitting and Birth—8.

There is respectable authority for stating that the jury disagreed on the question of the absence of SURRATT from Washington at the time of the assassination of the late President, and that they were entirely agreed upon the point that had he been indicted for conspiracy he would have been convicted immediately on retiring to their room.

The following facts as to the nativity of the jurors may not be uninteresting to the public:

W. B. TODD, born Dec. 3, 1809, in Newburyport, Mass.

ROBT. BALL, born April 30, 1827, in Alexandria County, D. C.

J. RUSSELL BARR, born January, 1812, in Northumberland County, Penn.

THOMAS BERRY, born Feb. 10, 1817, in New-York City.

GEORGE A. BOHRER, born Jan. 1, 1816, in Georgetown, D. C.

CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER, born June 12, 1831, in Wirtemburg, Germany.

JAMES Y. DAVIS, born July 30, 1819, in Northumberland County, Va.

COLUMBUS ALEXANDER, born Sept. 15, 1815, in Alexandria, Va.

WM. MCLEAN, born Dec. 6, 1820, in Kilmarneck, Scotland.

BENJAMIN F. MORSELL, born Jan. 30, 1821, in Prince George County, Md.

BENJAMIN E. GITTINGS, born Dec. 31, 1808, in Montgomery County, Md.

WILLIAM W. BRITH, born Jan. 11, 1808, in Washington, D. C.

It is said by gentlemen who have seen the communication handed by Mr. BRADLEY to Judge FISHER to-day, that it first refers to the affair in the Court-room between Judge FISHER and Mr. BRADLEY early in July last, during the progress of the Surratt trial, and quotes the expression attributed to Judge FISHER, to the effect that he (Mr. BRADLEY) knew where the Judge lived, and that the latter would receive a communication from him at any time. It then states that the writer could give but one interpretation to the declaration by Judge FISHER, and referring to the misunderstanding between them, it suggested that Judge FISHER should appoint as early a day as convenient to meet Mr. BRADLEY outside the District for the purpose of settling their difficulty.

Mr. BRADLEY further suggested in his communication that if they met within the District they might be enterfered with. The letter is dated July 6th, at about the date of the previous difficulty, but was reserved until the conclusion of this trial.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Society des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"*For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Pro Bono Publico.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 699 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1867.

Official Report *of the full Board* of the Imperial Commission of the Paris Exposition of 1867, on Sewing Machines (and not of one member of the International Jury.) LEVI S. STOCKWELL, Treas.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1867.
IMPERIAL COMMISSION,
London, July 1, 1867.

JURORS AWARD.

Gold Medal, being the Highest Award for Sewing-Machines.

DEAR SIR: We have the pleasure of advising you of this Award, as per lists just received from the Imperial Commission. Yours faithfully,
(Signed,) J. M. JOHNSON & SONS,
Sole Concessionnaires.

PRINCIPAL SEWING-MACHINES, BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, &C.

Coöperateurs, Elias Howe, Jr., Promateur de la Machine a coudre, Elias Howe, Jr. Fabricante de Machine a coudre exposant.	WHEELER & WILSON. Machine a coudre a faire les boutonnieres.
TRANSLATION.	TRANSLATION.
Coöperators, Elias Howe, Jr. Promoters and Advancers of Sewing-Machine. Manufacturers of Sewing-Machines, Exhibitor.	Sewing-Machines to make button holes.

SECOND PRIZES, SILVER MEDALS, there were given nine.

AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE COMPANY. Machines a coudre a faire les boutonnieres. (*Sewing-Machines for making Button holes.*)	J. HUGAND. Machines a Broder a Soutacher. (*Machines for Embroidering or Braiding.*)

And seven Sewing-Machines in the order named: Thomas, Coignard, Wanser, Weed, Florence, Barbere & Caussade, Callebaut.

THIRD PRIZES, BRONZE MEDALS, sixteen. Simpson, Newton Wilson, and fourteen others.

FOURTH PRIZES, or Honorable Mentions, twelve.

The Empire and Alexandra Companies, and ten others.—*Advertisement.*

Notice to the Public.

The Howe Machine Company's Sewing-Machines were awarded a Gold Medal by the International Jury of the Paris Exposition of 1867, for the best Sewing-machines exhibited; but some of our distanced competitors at the Exposition do not take their defeat kindly, and the *absurdity, as well as falsity*, of their assertion, "*That Elias Howe, Jr., received the Gold Medal for being the original inventor merely,*" is at once evident, when we recollect that managers of fairs do not give valuable medals for inventions, *but for articles exhibited*. The Howe Sewing-machines were on exhibition at Paris, (and not Elias Howe, Jr.,) *and these* were what gave us the highest honors of the Exposition.

"The Jury on Sewing-machines, who had the task of testing and awarding prizes for excellence, unanimously decided that Mr. Howe was not only entitled to great honors as the inventor of the Sewing-machine, but that he carried off the palm as a manufacturer as well, and to him was awarded accordingly the first* of the only two Gold Medals assigned to this class."

We wish nothing but what rightfully belongs to us, and that we mean to have.

The public has no idea of the unfair means which have been used in Paris by the representatives of some of the rival companies to *defraud* us of our fairly earned honors on the merits of our Sewing-machines, of which we put on exhibition quite a number to compete with the rest of the world for the great prize.

Our President, Elias Howe, Jr., was not entered for competition, but the Sewing-machines which we manufacture were.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.
LEVI S. STOCKWELL, Treasurer,
No. 699 Broadway.

*The other was given to a French machine.—*Advertisement.*

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

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Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

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ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

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Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mrs. Partington Insulted.—The White Mountains of New-Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle path to the Tiptop House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and make it a penal offence to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New-Hampshire. Query.—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half price.

Why Does Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" bring Dickens' works to one's remembrance? Because its name has become one of our *household words*, and we want it *all the year round*.

These conundrums on Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" are written by the *wittiest* man about town, but they do say that in New-England there is a *Whittier*.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

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That pest of Summer, are swarming more than ever, owing to the vast amount of rain. DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER will make a clean sweep of them—no fuss, no muss, no litter. Beware of bogus imitations, which some may pretend are just as good. There is nothing comparable with it. Sold everywhere. Price 6 cents.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

J. R. Terry will open his new and elegant store, No. 19 Union-square, on THURSDAY the 15th inst., with a new and superior stock of Hats, Caps and Furs.

The public are invited to call and examine this new emporium, as well as the richest stocks of goods in the country.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square and No. 409 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Exposition Universelle, Paris. 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal for this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medal at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

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The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

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"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
(*Judge's Report*, " at the "*Grand Trial.*") 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

BARRETT.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 11, ALICE BREWSTER, youngest daughter of Matthias H. and Annetta H. Barrett, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 11 A. M., corner of Washington and Dey sts. Morris and Essex cars leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30 A. M.

BOYD.—On Saturday, Aug. 10, DUDLEY H., son of Robert H. and Louisa P. Boyd, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 57 West 45th-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COSGROVE.—On Sunday, Aug. 11, Mrs. MARY ANN COSGROVE, wife of Capt. Jas. Cosgrove, aged 50 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 15 Dunham-place, Brooklyn, E. D.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 11, JOHN WILLIAM, only son of Jos. C. and Harriet C. Cooper, aged 10 months and 21 days.

Notice of funeral Tuesday morning.

CAPRON.—On First Day, 11th inst., infant son of Jacob and Jane E. Capron.

Funeral on Third Day morning, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 208 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

FLETCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, FRANCES ELIZABETH, wife of John Fletcher.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Herkimer-st., near Albany-av.

MOWBRAY.—On Friday evening, Aug. 9, MARGARET, the widow of William Mowbray, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons, Robert and John, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 222 East 53d-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

OTIS.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 10, NELSON, son of Horatio N. and Margaret B. Otis, aged 9 months and 15 days.

RUSHMORE.—At Cornwall, on the Hudson, of cholera infantum, WILLIE WALLACE, aged 9 months, only child of Charles and Ella Rushmore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, William H. Wallace, Clinton-av., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, without further notice.

SMALLWOOD.—At Huntington, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 4, ANNA E., infant daughter of Dr. Samuel B. and Annie M. Smallwood.

SCRUGHAM.—In Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 9, Hon. WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court, in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, without further notice. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. Station at 2 o'clock, returning from Yonkers at 6 o'clock.

THAYER.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her brother, Mr. E. P. Bassett, ELIZA W. THAYER, wife of Emery Thayer, late of Charleston, S. C., and daughter of Dea. Joseph P. Bassett, of Barre, Mass., aged 48 years.

Remains will be taken to Franklin, Mass., for interment.

TYLER.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Aug. 11, SARAH ANN TYLER, widow of the late James Tyler, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John B. Pomeroy, No. 139 Rodney-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

VAN SCHAICK.—On the evening of Sunday, Aug. 11, HARRIET ARABELLE, eldest daughter of Stephen D. and Lucinda Van Schaick.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased at the residence of her parents, No. 211 East 50th-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

THE SECOND BIENNIAL CONVENTION of the Empire State Deaf Mute Association, will be held at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. On this occasion the Deaf Mutes will present a testimonial of their gratitude to Dr. Peet, the retiring venerable Principal of the Institution, for his long and faithful services in their behalf. They will also celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the New-York Institution. As this will be one of the most interesting gatherings of deaf mutes that has ever been held in this or any other country, it is hoped that their friends and employers, especially in this State and the northern portion of New-Jersey, will do all in their power to favor their attendance upon its proceedings.

Deaf mutes paying full fare to New-York by the New-York and Erie Railroad, and by the People's Line of steamboats from Albany, will have return tickets free upon certificates from the Secretary of the Convention.

It is hoped that the Superintendents of other railroads and steamboats will approve of the same arrangement.

☞Will the newspapers of this State and the northern part of New-Jersey be so kind as to publish the foregoing notice? JOHN WITSCHIEF, President.
H. O. Bragg, Secretary.

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ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

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It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when relaxed with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given for using it successfully in all diseases occasioned by a disordered condition of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 Sixth-av., New-York.

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THE GOVERNMENT SUITS.

The United States of America, Complainants, vs. John Fraser & Co. and others.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Aug. 7.

This case, it is understood, will be argued at the present session of the United States Court at Greenville. The principles at issue are of public interest and great importance. We propose, therefore, to present, divested as much as possible of legal language, the present condition of the cause, and the questions to which it naturally gives rise. Our readers are aware that, some time since, the United States Government filed a bill in England against the house of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of which Mr. Charles K. Prioleau was the managing partner. The bill was filed to recover certain property and assets of the late Confederate States, alleged to be in their possession, power, custody or control. The United States claimed that the Confederate States, having yielded and surrendered to their arms, that all the estate of the Confederate States thereby vested in them, as the superior and triumphant power, and that, by operation of international law, they became entitled to all the property of the Confederate States. This was denied by the defendants, and who claimed, under any circumstances, a lien to the extent of the advances made by them, to wit: £170,000 sterling.

Vice-Chancellor Wood expressed his judgment that the United States were vested with the title of the Confederate States, exactly in the same condition, and subject to the same equities. That what they were entitled to receive was precisely what the Confederate States would be entitled to receive if they had brought the suit, and no more. He therefore held that any liens for advances, or otherwise, which the defendants had, were to be legally respected and allowed, and on this point ordered an account.

From this the United States appealed, but shortly after, on the 6th day of November, A. D., 1866, an agreement of settlement was entered into between the agent in Europe of the Treasury Department of the United States, and Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, by which it was mutually agreed in the words following:

1. The claim of Messieurs Fraser, Trenholm & Co. against certain property of the late Confederate States, under their control, is agreed at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

2. Messieurs Fraser, Trelholm & Co. are to declare what property they have under their control, and where it is; it being understood that among this property are the five following ships: the *Ruby*, the *Rorine*, the *Penguin*, the *Owl* and the *Lark*.

3. This property to be sold at the best price obtainable by Messieurs Fraser, Trenholm & Co., and the net proceeds to be applied to the payment of the one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and any surplus to be accounted for and paid over to the United States Government.

4. The United States Consul, Mr. Morse, and the United States Government to give every assistance in disposing of the property, and, if proper and expedient, to grant an American register to all or any of the said ships.

5. All suits now pending, either in Great Britain or in the United States, between Fraser, Trenholm & Co., or any of them, and the United States, to be abandoned, each party paying their own costs.

6. Messieurs Fraser, Trenholm & Co. to furnish Mr. Morse and Mr. Gibbs, our (their) account: showing how the indebtedness to them is made out, and to allow them an accountant, acceptable to Messieurs Fraser, Trenholm & Co., to inspect their books, it being understood that any information thus derived shall not be used against any one in any action or proceeding, except for the recovery of property.

MONTGOMERY GIBBS, Agent, &c.,
F. H. MORSE, United States Consul,
FRASER, TRENHOLM & CO.

Witness to the signature of all parties.
Wm. Stone, Attorney at Law, Liverpool.

The authorities at Washington dissented from the compromise thus effected, and on the 30th of May last, the United States, as plaintiffs, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District their bill against Charles K. Prioleau, Theodore D. Wagner, James T. Welsman, William L. Trenholm, George A. Trenholm and John B. Lafitze, as defendants, alleging them to be copartners both in the Carolina house of John Fraser & Co. and in the Liverpool house of Fraser, Trenholm & Co.

The bill seeks to enforce here the claims (although somewhat upon other grounds) which were before the English Courts. The forum is transferred from England to America.

It is claimed by the United States that, in 1860 and 1861, there was an unlawful rebellion by a portion of its citizens against the United States within its territory, and that these, by force, usurped the tax power therein, and employed the money and goods so wrongfully obtained, in the purchase of vessels, arms, munitions of war, and other materials, in foreign countries, and employed the same in prosecuting an illegal war under the name of the Confederate States Government. It is further claimed that the defendants were the agents of the Confederate States for the exportation of cotton and other goods from the United States, and for the purchase of arms, munitions of war and other supplies for their use in the prosecution of the war.

That in this capacity they received large sums of money and quantities of cotton which were so employed, amounting, as it is alleged, to several hundreds of millions of dollars, and to have been in violation of the sovereign power of the United States. That these moneys and goods were in reality the property of the United States. That they were the fruits of the usurpation by the Confederate States of the tax power, which none but the United States could lawfully exercise, and was, therefore, a part of the public property, and as such, the defendants are bound to account for and deliver up the same to the lawful owners, the United States, as the Confederate Government had no lawful existence, and no right in law to such property, or any part thereof. In other words, that the defendants are, in law, liable to account for and deliver up to the United States all the moneys, goods or ships received by the defendants from the Confederate Government, or for its use, upon the ground that these were by operation of law and by virtue of the sovereign taxing power of the United States, its property at all times, and that it is entitled to recover it from the defendants, or through whose ever hands it may have passed, just as the ordinary owner of property of which he has been wrongfully deprived, may recover it or its value from any person who may be in possession, or refuse, upon demand, to surrender it, or who may have parted by conversion, with the possession, after notice.

This is, in our judgment, the point on which the stress of the case will be made. The facts as set forth in the answer, pretty well dispose of the others.

All of the defendants with the exception of Mr. Prioleau, who is resident in England, have filed their reply. These all assert that Mr. John B. Lafitte never was a member of either the Charleston or Liverpool house, but was at one period the commercial correspondent of the Charleston partners. That Mr. George A. Trenholm retired from both partnerships in November, 1864. That Mr. James T. Welsman retired from the firm of John Fraser & Co. in September, 1867, and from Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, in January, 1866, and that of the other defendants, Messrs. Theo. D. Wagner, Chas. K. Prioleau and Wm. L. Trenholm are still members of both partnerships.

It is not, of course, denied, that during the years 1860 and 1861, certain of the States of the United States, and of the people and citizens thereof, united to establish a separate Government, by the name of the "Confederate States of America," and that after mutual war they were overpowered, and the supreme power of the United States was established. But it is contended that, for the period of full four years, during the said war, the Confederate States exercised all the functions and powers of an established Government. Nor is it admitted, that any money or goods, were either in 1860 or in 1861 obtained or raised by taxation, or as thus raised, employed either in the purchase of vessels or of materials of war. In fact, it is alleged, that the first levy and collection of taxes, by the Confederate States, was in the month of May, 1862.

It is admitted that in December, 1861, the firm of John Fraser & Co., did furnish and ship from Charleston, by the British steamer *Economist*, to Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, 399 bales of cotton and 150 barrels of resin, by the order of the then Secretary of the Treasury of the said Confederate States, but that this transaction was in the ordinary course of their commercial business. It is denied that the house in Charleston were ever appointed by the Confederate States their agents for the exportation of cotton and other goods from the United States, and for the purchase therewith of arms, munitions of war, ships and military, and other supplies generally, for the use of the Confederate States in the prosecution of the war with the United States, or in reality that they acted as agents for the Confederate States, in the capacity, or for the purposes alleged in the bill.

In fact, so far as the firm of John Fraser & Co. is concerned, the allegations of the Government, which form the ground work of their proceeding, are denied.

As to the house of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, and its connection with the Confederate Government, the following is the statement as to their acts and transactions:

That before the said month of July, 1864, and for some time anterior thereto, Fraser, Trenholm & Co. had been employed by the said Confederate States, and did have large commercial transactions with the agents or officers thereof; that they received from the latter cotton and other merchandise, and sold the same for the account of the said Confederate States, and paid away the proceeds thereof to their use, upon orders of their officers or agents. That Fraser, Trenholm & Co. were acting in this capacity in July, 1864, and continued to be employed in the same manner until just before the close of the war. That in connection with such employment as aforesaid, shipments of cotton were, as it is believed, made to them by agents or officers of the said Confederated States, residing within the limits of the States, and appointed for that purpose; but such agents or officers were not appointed by, nor were they under the control of the Treasury Department. The said shipments of cotton were made on account of the several departments and bureaus of the Government of the said Confederated States. The proceeds of the shipments so made on account of the Treasury Department were paid upon drafts or orders of said Department, which were chiefly given upon requisitions from other departments and bureaus of said so-called Government of the Confederated States. And the moneys thus obtained were employed in the purchase of arms, munitions of war and other supplies, for the said Confederated States, by agents or officers residing abroad, appointed by and acting on behalf of the several other departments and bureaus as aforesaid; but of the transactions of said agents or officers, or of the purchases made by them, the defendants had no opportunity of acquiring any knowledge, and do not now possess any. That these drafts or orders were frequently accepted and paid in advance of sales, in the way common to merchants, and without actual funds in hand. That among such like transactions defendants have understood, and believe, the said firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. became liable for the cost of a number of steam vessels contracted for by the agents of said Confederate States. That at the close of the said of their transactions, it is understood, and believed, there was a large balance of money due to Fraser, Trenholm & Co. amounting to the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand pounds sterling (£170,000.) And there [illegible] into their possession several steam vessels and other property thus paid by Fraser, Trenholm & Co., and which had never [illegible] the property of the said Confederate States or their successors, would have been entitled to, upon payment for the same); and which said steam vessels and other property were and are very inadequate for payment of the balance thus due, or for the amount paid by Fraser, Trenholm & Co. for the cost of their construction. Said transactions it is understood and believed have been called in question, and made the subject of suits in different Courts of England, having jurisdiction of such causes; in which suits the United States are the plaintiffs or complainants.

That heretofore, since and during the pendency of said suits, the plaintiffs, by their duly authorized agent or agents, and the said defendants, by Charles K. Prioleau, came to an understanding and agreement, whereby it was agreed between them, and the United States, by their agent or agents, agreed thereto, that the balance due to Fraser, Trenholm & Co. by the Confederated States should be fixed at the arbitrary sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, and that the steam vessels and other property in their possession, standing as a security for payment of said balance, should be sold to the best advantage, and the moneys and proceeds thereof should be applied to the payment of the said balance in the first place, and afterwards, the surplus, if any, should go to and be paid to the United States.

And the defendants, not waiving any of their rights of defence, humbly hope and claim to have the same benefit and advantage of defence by reason of the pendency of said suits, or any of them, and the agreement herein above referred to, as if they had specially pleaded the same or any part thereof in bar, abatement or defence to the Bill.

It is evident, therefore, that the house of John Frazer & Co. deny all agency. This is the very first step the Government has to make. When it effects this, then other and grave questions will have to be solved. But unless there existed this agency, there is at once an end to all responsibility. The defence rest upon the non-liability of the house in this State. And as to the Liverpool firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., they rest by their pleading upon the case in England, and upon the settlement there agreed upon, as a conclusion of the controversy.

If the Court should declare that in law the defendants occupied the position of agents, then issues of the gravest importance will arise.

These will comprise, among other things:

1. The relations which the Confederated States and their people bore to the United States during the war.

2. The liability to account to the United States Government of either the agents or citizens of the late Confederacy, by whose hands moneys, either raised by taxation or otherwise, may have been received or paid over, or goods sold and the proceeds invested.

3. The relations and rights which have accrued since the war by the failure of the Confederate States to establish a separate and independent nation, and their subsequent merging into the United States.

Mr. Cushing, it is said, will appear as of counsel with the District-Attorney for the Government, and Hon. J. B. Campbell and Hon. A. G. Magrath for the defendants.

The case bristles with important questions of civil and international law. The judgment, on this side of the Atlantic, has scarcely recovered sufficiently from the passions of war, as to permit an entirely unbiased opinion. Vice-Chancellor Wood, in his decision in England, has followed the opinion of the principal publicists and jurists. The decree here is yet unrendered. The Supreme Court will, in all probability, have to pass in final judgment on appeal.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

General Orders—Resignations—Current News and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following *résumé* of National Guard news and movements is presented, as usual, for the information of our military readers:

RECENT GENERAL ORDERS.

General Headquarters, State of New-York,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Albany, July 29, 1867.

General Orders, No. 17.—Paragraph VI. of General Orders No. 13, current series, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

VI. That the following-named officers be dismissed the service, on account of their failure to appear before the Board for examination, after being so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief:

Capt. Stafford I. Godfrey, Sixty-first Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieut. Wilbur C. Smith, First Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieut. Wm. McNally, First Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieut. Wm. H. Dougherty, Ninth Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieut. Frank H. Johnson, Sixty-first Regiment, National Guard. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official:
J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Headquarters, State of New-York,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Albany, July 30, 1867.

Circular—In the preparation of the annual "Muster Roll and Inspection Return," Brigade Inspectors, Regimental, Battalion and Company Commandants will cause four (4) copies of each company, field and staff-roll, to be made. One copy of each roll will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, one to the Inspector-General, one copy will be given to the Brigade Inspector, and the remaining copy will be retained by the Company Commandant. The fourth field and staff roll will be delivered to the commanding officer of the battalion or regiment. The necessary blanks will be distributed within the next ten days. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Official: S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

There were no new commissions issued last week. The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, during the week ending the 3d inst.:

July 29, Fifty-sixth Regiment, First Lieut. Eben D. Smith.

July 30, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Surgeon N. A. Garrison, Jr.

July 30, Fourteenth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. R. B. Jordan.

July 31, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Second Lieut. Aaron M. Burdick.

Aug. 2, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Second Lieut. Richard E. Sill, Jr.

Aug. 2, Eighty-fifth Regiment, Second Lieut. Barney Barker.

THE NEW ARTILLERY BATTALION.

The following is a list of the officers elected and appointed for the new battalion of artillery organized and attached to the Twenty-fourth Brigade in Syracuse:

Field—Major, Jacob Brand.

Commissioned Staff—First Lieut. Frederick Auer, Adjutant; First Lieut. William Michael, Quartermaster; First Lieut. August Tanke, Surgeon.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Jacob Newman, Sergeant-Major; Philip Maurer, Bugler.

At an election of officers, held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected:

John Demong, Captain Battery A; Xavier Zett, Captain Battery B.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Col. J. C. Robie announces that A. Stringham having furnished satisfactory evidence of his fitness for a company officer, he is authorized to enroll volunteers for the Forty-fourth Regiment in the towns of Colesville and Windsor. When he has enrolled thirty-two members he will report at regimental headquarters that they may be mustered into service. William Pollard is also authorized to enroll volunteers for the Forty-fourth Regiment National Guard of the State of New-York in the towns of Maine and Nanticoke. The towns of Lisle, Triangle and Vestal having become surplus territory in the disposition of military districts for the enrollment of volunteers, it is ordered by Col. Robie that the towns of Lisle and Triangle be included with the town of Barker as the enrolling district of Parley M. Brown, and the town of Vestal with the town of Union as the enrolling district of Orlan Harmon.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will parade in fatigue uniform tomorrow for the purpose of instruction and drill. Members will assemble at the armory at 7:30 A. M., and the line will be formed on Bond-street at 8. Field and staff will appear dismounted. Union Park, at the foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, will be the parade ground of the regiment for the day; a dress-parade will be held, after which guard mounting and competitive firing at targets. The company that exhibits the best firing will be presented with a silk flag as a prize. A return, containing the names, grades and residences of absentees from this or any parade or drill ordered by the commandant of the regiment, will be made in writing by the commandants of the companies to the Adjutant, within the ten days succeeding such parade or drill. The families of members are invited to visit the park on the afternoon of the above day.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Green, Jr., announces, in General Order No. 2, that a parade and review of the forces composing the Twenty-fourth Brigade, will take place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of September next. For this purpose, it is ordered that the Forty-eighth, Fifty-first, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-eighth Regiments of Infantry, and the Battalion of Artillery attached to this command, assemble at the Messina Springs Farm, on Thursday, the 5th day of September next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Brigade Staff and Battalion Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade, will assemble at these headquarters at 8 o'clock A. M., the same day. Commandants of regiments and battalions will order their commands to provide themselves with three days' rations and blankets. Camp equipage will be provided for the troops if it is possible to obtain it, if not, the troops will bivouac on the field. No excuse will be taken for non-attendance at this drill and parade; both officers and men will be held to a strict accountability. Courts-martial will be ordered immediately thereafter for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies. An inspection of arms and accoutrements of the Twenty-fourth Brigade has been ordered, and will be commenced on Monday next preparatory for this review.

TWELFTH BRIGADE STAFF.

Brig.-Gen. James Gibson, of the Twelfth Brigade, announces the following staff appointments: Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Major Wm. Robertson, First Lieutenant, U. S. Vols.; Inspector, Major Hamilton A. Mattison, Captain U. S. Vols.; Engineer, Major Alonzo T. Mason, Major U. S. Vols.; Judge-Advocate, Major John H. McFarland; Surgeon, Major Lysander W. Kennedy, late Surgeon-in-Chief of Artillery, Twentieth United States Army Corps; Ordnance Officer, Capt. John Wm. Wait; Quartermaster, Capt. Harvey D. King, Captain U. S. Vols.; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Henry L. Grose, Capt. U. S. Vols.; Aids-de-Camp, Capt. Wm. W. Baxter, late Captain U. S. Cav.; First Lieut. Jas. L. Reynolds.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The second annual reunion of "The Association of Adirondack Regiment" (One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Volunteers) will be held at Plattsburgh on the fifth anniversary of its muster into the United States service—Aug. 29, 1867. Every surviving officer of the One Hundred and Eighteenth is expected to be present with ladies.

J. Thomas Davis, Adjutant of the Ninety-second Regiment, was unanimously elected Colonel of the Rensselaer County Regiment on Tuesday last. The election was held at Bundick's Hotel, Sandlake. Col. Davis was formerly Captain of the Troy City Artillery, and is well posted.

An election of officers of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment, was held last week, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Cusick to the Majority of the regiment, when First Lieut. G. D. Wolfe was promoted to be Captain, Second Lieut. John M. Cary to be First Lieutenant, and Sergt. A. W. Scribner to be Second Lieutenant. The vote was unanimous in each case.

Mr. John Fahnestock has been elected Captain of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, to fill vacancy caused by Capt. Copcutt's resignation. Capt. Fahnestock served honorably during the war in the Red River and Shenandoah campaigns, also at the seige of Port Hudson.

Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, proceeded on their excursion to Bridgeport on Monday last, and succeeded in enjoying themselves very much.

Company F, Eighth Regiment, furnished an escort on Tuesday for the funeral of Jacob Boyce, the old veteran of the regiment—forty-five years an active member of the National Guard.

Peter B. Blow, of Troy, and a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, has been discharged for giving testimony before the Special Committee of Congress to investigate alleged frauds in the Pay Department. Mr. B. has written a long statement of his grievances to Gen. Grant, who, it is said, intends to institute an inquiry into the matter. Mr. Blow went out as a private in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment.

At a meeting of "B" Co., Seventy-fourth (Buffalo) Regiment, held at the Arsenal recently, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, Philo A. Balcom, Jr.; Vice-President, Geo. T. Anderson; Secretary, John C. F. Dolan; Assistant Secretary, George H. Boynton; Treasurer, James H. Barker.

The election for field officers of the Twenty-fourth (Troy) Regiment took place last week, at the Fulton Market Hall. Brig.-Gen. Alden presided. There was a full attendance of the officers of the regiment. The vote for Colonel was cast unanimously for Lieut.-Col. John I. Leroy, who accepted the position, and thanked the officers for the honor conferred upon him. A ballot was then had for Lieutenant-Colonel, when it appeared that Major George T. Steenberg received 13 votes and Capt. J. W. Cusack 9. Capt. Cusack was not a candidate for the position, and voted himself for Major Steenberg. Capt. Cusack was then unanimously elected Major of the regiment.

Constable S. F. Gregory, Marshal for the collection of Court-martial fines imposed upon delinquent members of Battery B, of Troy, by Judge-Advocate Parmenter, has entered upon that duty.

It is announced that Major Chas. H. Tomes is acting as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Fourth Brigade, in the absence of Major Brown.

Brig.-Gen. Aspinwall, of the Fourth Brigade, has caused the arrest of Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Addison Farnsworth, of the Seventy-ninth Infantry, and also Lieut.-Col. W. W. Renmey, of the Twenty-second Infantry, for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in not sending in to Brigade Headquarters the returns for the 4th of July parade.

State of the Crops in Arkansas.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Our accounts from every part of the State unite in saying that a better corn crop has never been raised in Arkansas, than will be gathered this year. The season has been one characterized by frequent rains falling at opportune times; and under their influence even the thinnest lands upon the hills have yielded an almost unprecedented increase. Whatever may be the fate of the cotton crop, which is now somewhat backward, we are assured that enough bread will certainly be produced to feed the people until another harvest. The area sown in Arkansas, was, we should judge, more than twice that at any time since the war, and the yield has been unusually large.

Tobacco in Danville, Va.—The Warehouses have been crowded daily with tobacco during the past two or three weeks, and the prices paid have been good. There is probably a smart quantity of the weed yet in the country to be brought to market. The crop of tobacco upon the hill, however, is represented as being very unpromising in every quarter. The plants have not "spread," sufficiently, but on the contrary have run up "spindling." The season has been unfavorable. There will not be an average yield this year.—*Danville (Va.) Register, Aug. 9.*

Debt of the New-England States.—The following table shows the amount of debt of the New-England States, respectively, before the war, and the amount they severally owed in 1866:

	1860.	1866.
Connecticut	$50,000	$10,000,000
Maine	1,037,787	5,803,681
Massachusetts	7,175,978	25,555,747
New-Hampshire	82,148	4,169,818
Rhode Island	nil.	3,626,500
Vermont	nil.	1,567,500

Two young men, named Jack Coarrenfelter and Moses Craig, got into a difficulty at a sale near Oakland, Ind., on the 3d inst., in the course of which Craig stabbed Coarrenfelter with a common dirk knife so severely that he died in a few minutes. The murderer fled.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST NEW three-story high basement houses in the City, including the corner on the northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., 20.10x52, with immediate possession. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Swift, situated on the street opposite the mansion of Samuel Williston, Esq., and adjoining that of E. H. Sawyer, Esq., a convenient distance from three churches and the Williston Seminary. It is built of the best material and in fine style; is in perfect order, heated by a furnace, lighted by gas, and has all the conveniences and appliances of a first-class residence. It offers a rare opportunity to a family of ten or twelve persons desiring a beautiful country residence in the vicinity of a justly celebrated institution of learning, and in a neighborhood of wealth and refinement. Apply to S. F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN MEDINA, ORLEANS COUNTY.—The buildings and entire premises known as the "Padlock House." This is the most eligibly situated and best piece of property of the kind in the State for the money asked and must be sold immediately to close an estate. For further particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 2,744 Post-office, or Messrs. BREED & SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.
Also, 23 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy.
C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, WITH A two-story house, good barn and other outbuildings; fine lawn and garden, well watered, fine fruit; two miles from depot at New-Brunswick, N. J.; will be sold a bargain; possession immediately. Apply to M. W. WILSON, No. 9 Pine-st., basement.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary buildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

SIXTY ACRE FARM IN GOSHEN N. Y.; Fifteen acres in Somerset County, N. J.; terms easy; would exchange for other property or merchandise.
JAQUES, No. 238 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 23 PARK-PLACE,
Extending through to Murray-st.; 29 by 151 feet; the first floor, basement and cellar can be divided into two commodious stores. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 330 Broadway; or of Messrs. KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN DOVER, N. J.—During temporary absence of owners for eight months or a year. The house is in a good neighborhood, within two minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, is in thorough repair, newly painted and papered; contains ten rooms, with a good cellar and attic; soft spring water brought into the house. Rent reasonable to careful tenant. Apply at Presbyterian Rooms, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York City; or by letter to CHAS. M. WHITTELSEY, Dover, N. J.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, WITH POSSESSION, genteel three-story and extension dwellings Nos. 102 and 103 Ryerson-st.; gas, water, bath, good order and neighborhood. Apply on premises, or at No. 337 Fulton-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms in a private family at No. 67 Mercer-st., near Washington-st.; about three minutes' walk from the Cortlandt-st. Ferry.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOS. 206 AND 208 Fulton-st.: 50 feet front. Apply to C. A. DAVISON, No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, the upper part of a private house, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping. Address EARNEST, Station F, stating location, terms, &c.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, TWO IN the family, wish to hire a furnished house, first-class in style and location. Address, full particulars, location, price, &c., Box No. 915 Post-office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

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NEW-YORK, August 10, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110⅞	111	Aug. 7.30	107⅞	108
Coupon, 1881	111⅞	111⅞	June 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	110	110½	July 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113½	113⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅜	119⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅝	110⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 " new, '65	108⅝	108⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅞	117⅜
5-20 " new, '67	108⅝	108⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅞	116⅜
10-40 Reg	99⅞	99⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅞
10-40 Coupon	102¾	103	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115⅜
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It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

FOR SALE.

KANSAS CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Also,
Wilmington and Weldon Railroad bonds. Interest at 7 per cent. payable in gold. W. B. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 44 Pine-st.

Office of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, Stonington, July 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board.
JAS. T. DAY, President.
V. B. Noyes, Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

New-York, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Co., No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $100,000 ON UNINCUMbered improved real estate, worth about $400,000, in the most central portion of the City of St. Louis, Mo., to be repaid in three or five years, with 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; satisfactory New-York references can be given as to value of property, &c.; would be taken in sums of $50,000. Apply to or address MONTGOMERY H. THROOP, Brown, Brothers & Co.'s Building, No. 61 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage Bonds of the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

FOR SALE AT 90, BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,

AT FULL MARKET RATES.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, AUGUST 10, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 5 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 05 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New-York, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

Office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Co., No. 158 Broadway, July 31, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, Mr. ARTHUR H. WALTON was appointed Secretary of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter M. Franklin, Esq. GEO. A. JARVIS, President.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Aug. 10, 1867.

Office of the New-York Fire Insurance Co., New-York, Aug. 3, 1867.

57TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the twentieth day of August, instant.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Aug. 8, 1867.

IRVING

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867	308,179
LIABILITIES	2,072

New-York, August 5, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Aug. 9, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1867, on the SHEBOYGAN COUNTY RAILROAD AID BONDS, will be paid at this office on presentation.

The above bonds, with past due coupons, will be exchanged for the new issue of bonds, (in accordance with act approved March 22, 1867,) at this office, from and after this date, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, July 31, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 12th of August next. The Bank assumes the payment of City, County and State tax on its shares for the stockholders for the present year.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 2d to the 12th proximo, inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of Central Petroleum Company, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 5, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN cents per share, payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company of New-York, Office 151 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. Lillie, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

Notice—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, on second and third floors, No. 147 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—ABOUT 15TH PROX., PERMANENT board for a gentleman and wife, above 42d-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; a private family preferred where they dine early, the gentleman dining down town. Apply to G., Box No. 1,867 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH PERmanent board from date; private family preferred; two rooms required. Address, stating price, (must be moderate) location, &c., Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad; surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Fort Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SHARON, CONN.; house delightfully situated; well shaded; table first-class; abundance of vegetables; milk, eggs and fruit; terms, $6 to $8. Address, for one week, "CHERRY HILL," Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at the Croft House in the Highlands of Putnam, near West Point. Terms moderate. Address S. A. EASTON, Garrison's. City references: Dr. Vermilyea, No. 1,303 Broadway; and Louis Phillips, No. 30 Pine-st., or No. 437 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
North Granville, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 Madison-avenue,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A Select Family Boarding School.

* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY,

A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualification. Address Mrs. G. A. R., until Aug. 23, at Hudson, N. Y., after that date at Tarrytown. Reference No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen. Fall term opens Sept. 4, and continues fourteen weeks. A full corps of teachers. $80 per term. Send for circular.
ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York
I. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL—For little boys under 12 years, conducted as in Europe by a lady, assisted by professors. References to Right Rev. Bishop Potter and Dr. Tyng. For terms apply to Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, or at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 809 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling and make elegant business penmen.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Aug. 23.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE INSTITUTE A teacher of English literature, rhetoric and composition; must be a graduate of one of the high schools of England or America. Apply at No. 387 West 23d-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED OF MILITARY tactics; graduate preferred. Address (full particulars, age, experience, church preferences, &c.), BARLOW, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A CHRISTIAN LADY, OF much experience as a teacher and eminently qualified to properly influence the character of children under her care, would like a position as governess; salary not so much an object as pleasant surroundings. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 15 Station D, City.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN,

THIS DAY (Monday,) Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

150 boxes Malaga Lemons.
133 boxes Sicily Lemons.
3,000 drums Smyrna Figs.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
14 bags Brazil Nuts.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, No. 37 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture; also, every variety of office furniture, safes, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoc26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1866. my31-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtoc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtdec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtoja31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 30, 1867. my31-lawtoau29

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPEcial, the latter preferred—with $10,000 to $15,000, in a manufacturing business, well established; a secured monopoly of a staple article in universal demand, which will pay 100 per cent. profit per annum; ample real estate security will be given to a special partner. Principals, with real name only, may address LYTTLETON, Box No. 5,559 City Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE BUILDING, stock and fixtures of the well-known established restaurant No. 14 Park-place. It will be sold on reasonable terms, to close the estate of the late Samuel O. Baker. For particulars, inquire of JACOB H. BAKER, No. 14 Park-place.

FOR SALE—LEASE, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of Cook's Lunch Room; will be sold at a reasonable price. Inquire at Nos. 2 and 4 Whitehall-st., corner of Bowling-green.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—A NOTE DRAWN BY H. W. JOHNSON & CO to their own order, and dated July 5, 1867, four months, for $611 70, having miscarried in the mail from New-York City to Cold Spring, L. I., all persons are hereby forbidden to negotiate the same, as payment thereof has been stopped. Any person having possession of said note will please forward the same to the owner E. T. HEWLETT, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA..........Aug. 7
TARIFA..........Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON...SATURDAY...Aug. 17
CITY OF DUBLIN...WEDNESDAY...Aug. 21
CITY OF PARIS...SATURDAY...Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY...Aug. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$110	Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.....115	Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125	Steerage to Paris.....45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, of the Inman line, will sail from pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
HIBERNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with
CITY OF CORK..........Sept. 7
KANGAROO..........Oct. 5
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES..........Sept. 7
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburg Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 22,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamer
SARAGOSSA,
M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Aug. 24.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 12, 12:15 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 12:45 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 1:45 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4:30 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 10 A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 12.. 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12.. 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12.. 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13.. 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13. 3½ P. M.	Wedn'day, Aug. 14 7 A. M.
Wedn'day, Aug. 14 3½ P. M.	

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M., for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES,
via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO WATER METER INVENTORS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK,
Aug. 12, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to inventors that a series of tests upon water meters, will be conducted at the Croton Pipe Yard on the 16th day of September, 1867. Meter inventors are respectfully invited to attend the trial, and send in their meters as early as possible in order to avoid delays in attachments, &c.
For further information address E. A. FUERTES, Engineer in Charge of Experiments.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,

NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE JUDGES AND Members of the Bar of the City of New-York will be held at the General Term Room, City Hall, on MONDAY NEXT, at 11 A. M., to take action in relation to the recent lamented death of Hon. WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1867.
D. P. INGRAHAM,
G. G. BARNARD,
Justices Supreme Court.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867. }
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE J. O. B. B., DISTRICT NO. 1.—You are herewith requested to attend an annual general meeting of this Society, to be held on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the financial report and elect Trustees, and transact other important business. By order of the President,
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

EUREKA SHARPENER, FOR TABLE CUTLERY AND SCISSORS—An absolute necessity in every family; will pay its cost in twenty minutes; agents wanted throughout the country; sample and terms delivered to express on receipt of $1. Editors of newspapers who may give this notice one insertion and send a copy of the paper containing it, with a draft for one machine, the draft will be honored by F. G. GOOKER, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

TAX-PAYERS AROUSE, UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND, PERQUISITES EXTRAORDINARY. In the 8th District, comprising the 18th, 20th and 21st Wards, fees and penalties are charged, which were never at this date before, for the collection of the United States Internal Revenue. What next?

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. MYERS,

Medical and business Clairvoyant, No. 734 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUREDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Track Gauge.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½ Miles Railroad Track.
3 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boen Chica.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF }
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867. }
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, 13th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
364 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN-MEAL, as above.
50,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE in double sacks—gunny and burlaps or cotton—containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.
10,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.
40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
400 kits new No. 1 MACKEREL.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, corn-meal, rice, sugar and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour, corn meal, rice, sugar and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, }
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, }
Aug. 9, 1867. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts of the several quantities of coal and wood respectively.
At Fort Columbus, 1,500 tons of coal and 200 cords of wood.
At Fort Wood, 500 tons of coal and 65 cords of wood.
At Fort Wadsworth, 200 tons of coal.
At Fort Hamilton, 500 tons of coal and 100 cords of wood.
At Fort Lafayette, 50 tons of coal.
At Fort Schuyler, 400 tons of coal and 35 cords of wood.
At David's Island, 700 tons of coal.
The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, of egg size, except 600,000 pounds of stove, at Fort Columbus, to be delivered in the yards at each post, to be weighed on the post scales.
Merchantable hard wood is the standard, the cord is one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.
Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the coal and ($1,000) one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement.
Payment to be made upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered by or before the 30th day of September, 1867.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal" or "for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.
For further particulars apply at this office.
By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867. }
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 16, for the carpenter and mason work of the west wing of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st.; and proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867. }
Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one look controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS.—PERFECT SOLITAIRE NEARLY three carats; cost $1,100 in gold; lowest price $700 currency, cash. B. R. P., Box No. 140 Times Office.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

20 BALES WHITE BLANKETS.
100 Cases Pilot Overcoats.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Shirts.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Drawers.
5 Cases Wool Socks. A job lot, to be closed cheap.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., (office second floor.)

JUST OPENED.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH PRINTS, &c., &c., FOR FALL WEAR. NEW GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BATHING SUITS, $5 AND UPWARD; ALSO, ELEGANT SILK SKIRTS FOR WALKING SUITS, $18 AND UPWARD.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
In ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs will be offered on MONDAY, Aug. 12.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, AUG. 12,
A large assortment of DOMESTIC COTTONS
And PRINTS, at very low prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY,
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 15th-st., east side.

PINE-APPLE DRESSES, FEATHER FANS, SEERSUCKER, CRAPES, AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, and hundreds of other articles, to many persons REAL CURIOSITIES, now on exhibition, and also for sale, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
up stairs, No. 858 Broadway. Many of the goods will be sold at less than cost.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, cap, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; neat, respectful, economical and trustworthy; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, laundresses, young girls for housework, &c., of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, willing girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; is fully competent for either capacity; is tidy and agreeable; don't object to large families. No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 East 12th-st. No objections to the country; best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, by a Protestant woman; is thoroughly experienced in the care of infants; is a good sewer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has excellent recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse, whose baby is but three weeks old. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

A FRENCH NURSE, FROM PARIS, wishes a situation to take care of children or to do sewing; good reference. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

REMOVAL.—C. C. BEDELL TAKES THE liberty to inform his patrons and the public generally that he has removed the Servants' Institute from No. 3:1 4th-av. to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., opposite side, where he will continue to supply as usual with first-class servants of every description, both male and female, for City and country.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has first-class private family reference; four years in last place; no objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation in country or City as a useful man; understands the care of horses, drive, gardening, farming, and a good waiter; has good City and country references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT GERMAN man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has excellent references; the country preferred. Can be seen at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; will be found civil and obliging; can milk a cow if required, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address E. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT (GERMAN) man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; best of reference from last place. Address J. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; has no objection to go to the country or to travel. Address C. A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, or pad groom; thoroughly understands the business; country preferred. Address R. STARLING, No. 103 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OLD, a situation in a fruit or cigar-store. Address SIMON STRAUZ, No. 27 Amity-st., New-York.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, bar-tenders, grooms, waiters, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—EMPLOYMENT wanted by a first-class house-painter, one who knows his business thoroughly. Address, for three days, PAINTER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A SITUATION as collector, clerk or porter in a store, or any such employment, where a trustworthy man is needed; can give good reference and security. Address M. B., Station F.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN partition, JOSEPH F. BRUSH and others against JOHN V. BRUSH and others.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1867, the undersigned Referee, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all those four certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Delancey-st., distant fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Forsyth-st., running thence easterly along Delancey-st. one hundred feet, thence northerly one hundred feet, thence westerly one hundred feet, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly side of Delancey-st., the point of beginning, being one hundred feet in front and rear by one hundred feet in depth on each side, and known by the street Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Delancey-st., in said City of New-York.
WM. SINCLAIR, Referee.
J. & W. SHRADY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
P. V. R. STANTON, Guardian ad litem and Attorney for Defendants.
E. W. BISHOP, Attorney for Defendant Robert Ray.
au5-law6w-M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
The celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¼. EVENING AT 8.
LAST WEEK
of the dazzling pantomime,
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Another novelty, in which Mr. G. L. FOX and the PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH
of the incomparable
LOTTA,
who will repeat on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Aug. 12 and 13,
Positively for
☞ THE LAST TIME ☜
the delightful bill in which she achieved her great "hit" here,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
AND
FAMILY JARS,
interspersed with
SONGS, DANCE, AND BANJO SOLOS.
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14,
first performance in New-York of a new four act Drama, expressly adapted for Lotta, from Dickens' popular story of
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,
entitled
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
By John Brougham, Esq.
LITTLE NELL, }
THE MARCHIONESS, }..........LOTTA
Box sheet now open.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Kate Reignolds in Fulton and Maeder's "Nobody's Daughter." Every night, and Wednesdays and Saturdays matinee. Special engagement of F. G. Maeder and W. Harris. J. W. Albaugh as Lurkspur. Original music, new scenery and the great gambling scene.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years 15 cents.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

GRAND SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL
on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at P. FALK'S LION PARK, 110th-st. and 8th-av., commencing at 6 o'clock P. M., on which occasion the
GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION,
with all the royal visitors and the great prize distribution by Napoleon III., will be seen. Splendid decorations and illuminations. Brilliant fireworks. Two grand orchestras. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.
Tickets $2 each, admitting one gentleman and ladies, to be had of F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway; Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway; E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st., and from the members generally.
THE COMMITTEE.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
Immense Success. ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys EVERY NIGHT.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

TO AGENTS.

Experienced book canvassers can now preëngage territory for the best book of the year. A National Work entitled
THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC,
from the discovery of America to the present time, considered from a Christian stand-point.
BY JESSE T. PECK, D. D.
Address, with testimonials, BROUGHTON & WYMAN, No. 13 Bible-house, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Another Great Work by E. A. POLLARD, the acknowledged Historian of the South, entitled "LEE AND HIS LIEUTENANTS," comprising a Life of Gen. R. E. Lee, replete with facts never before published, including Biographies of every Southern General of distinction.
In one large volume—30 steel portraits. A companion volume to "THE LOST CAUSE," a Standard Southern History of the War, which has already obtained half a million of readers. A new and enlarged edition is now ready. One Agent sold 220 the first week. These two works form a complete library of the War from the other side. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—IN A GENERAL HARDWARE store a young man accustomed to the retail business; also a boy to learn. Address, with reference, RETAIL, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Call from 9 to 11 at basement door, No. 152 Macdougal-st.

FIFTY AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL in City or country. Apply immediately at No. 1 Tryon-row, corner of Centre-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.
3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts.
4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.
5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.
2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.
3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.
4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1867. }

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1867.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

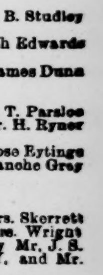
FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st., corner of Thomas-st. YOUNGS & CORBEY.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1867,
a totally original drama of life and love of the present day and this vicinity, in five acts, by Mr. Augustin Daly, author of "Leah, the Forsaken," "Griffith Gaunt," "Taming a Butterfly," &c., entitled



UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Ray Trafford, one of the New-York "Bloods"..........Mr. A. H. Davenport
(His first appearance in three years.)
Snorkey, a returned Veteran, established as a Soldier Messenger, but open to anything else..........Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Byke, one of the men whom the law is always reaching for, and never touches..........Mr. J. B. Studley
Justice Bowling, of the Tombs Police Court..........Mr. Welsh Edwards
Counselor Splinter, an Attorney of the Tombs Court..........Mr. James Dunn
Bermudas, one of the under crust, a sidewalk merchant prince (with a banjo "swarry")..........Mr. C. T. Parsloe
The Signal Man at Shrewsbury Bend.....Mr. H. Ryner
Laura Cortlandt, the Belle of Society..........Miss Rose Eytinge
Pearl Cortlandt, pretty but no heart. Miss Blanche Grey
Peachblossom, a girl who was never "brought up," (with the doleful ditty of "The Knight, the Dame and the Murderous Rival"..........Mrs. Skerrett
Old Judas, the right hand of Byke..........Mrs. Wright
The new effects and elaborate scenery, by Mr. J. S. SHELL and Messrs. FARREN & SEAVEY, and Mr. JOHN DENHAM, includes
A VIEW OF BASEMENT LIFE IN NEW-YORK!
DELMONICO'S!
THE TOMBS POLICE COURT!
THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND HUDSON RIVER BY STARLIGHT!
A VILLA AT LONG BRANCH!
THE SHREWSBURY R. R. STATION }
AND THE 1:30 EXPRESS TRAIN! }
Box Book Open. Matinee on Saturday, 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12,
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great combination of talent. Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. E. W. Marston, Mr. G. C. Davenport, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. P. Connolly. The great moral drama of TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. Singing and Jig Dancing. RORY O'MORE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 Cents.
THIS EVENING, during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
The FLORENCES in the NEW LONDON COMEDY,
"CASTE."
FRIDAY, Benefit of Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 12, at 8.
1. March—"Ye Merry Birds"..........Voigt
2. Overture—"La Gazza Ladra"..........Rossini
3. Waltz—"An der schoenen blaun Donau"..........Strauss
4. Grand Selection—"Don Carlos" (new)..........Verdi
5. Overture—"Martha"..........Flotow
6. Fantasie—Solo for French Horn..........Schmitz
Mr. HENRY SCHMITZ.
7. Polka Mazurka—"Libelle" (new) }..........Strauss
Polka—"Leichtes Blut" (new) }
8. Finale (1st Act)—"Lohengrin"..........Wagner
9. Fantasie—"Visions in a Dream"..........Lumbye
THE SOLO FOR ZITHER BY MR. GERB'L.
10. Ballad—"Her Bright Smile"..........Wrighton
11. Waltz—"Deutsche"..........Strauss
12. Quadrille—"La Vie Parisienne" (new)....Offenbach
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
Grand testimonial to THOMAS H. WILSON, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1867. The following artists will appear: Messrs. J. H. and W. S. Budworth, J. E. Greene, Johnny Pierce, Frank Gerard, Adolph Nichols, and the New-York Æolians. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
AND NOS. 17 AND 19 BROADWAY,
A FINE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & THOMAS'

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No 129 5th-av., New-York.
The want of an institution, affording, at moderate cost, the advantages of a thorough musical education, has decided WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS to establish a Conservatory upon the most approved and comprehensive plan.
The first session of this Art School will commence MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The courses of instruction will include every branch of music—rudimentary, theoretical and practical.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned,
MASON & THOMAS,
Conservatory Office, No. 129 5th-av., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—The instruments of this firm, for great power, purity and sweetness of tone, thoroughness of construction and elegance of finish, are equal to any in the world, and the price charged for them is the most reasonable. Factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.

AN ELEGANT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale at a great bargain, at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; piano is extra tone and extremely superb; best City makers. Full particulars on application.
A. L. BATTERSON.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Sores and ulcers of all kinds skillfully treated. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay.

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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EMIGRANT LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

How Thousands Sleep and Eat—Boarding-Houses and Runners—London Lodging-Houses.

Every great and overcrowded city has its unsupplied wants, and the City of New-York affords no exception to the rule. The trite axiom, so often quoted, that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives, is peculiarly verified in crowded localities, and it is in just such places that we find the least concern upon the subject. Were the underground population of New-York ferreted out of their pest holes, and the swarming dens of reeking filth and vice in the Five Points turned inside out for the view of the aristocratic residents of Fifth-avenue and similar localities, it would afford a spectacle at which the dainty sensibilities of these favored ones would be grossly shocked. The subject has oftentimes been taken up by the public Press, and gigantic, sweeping reforms of the most prodigious character have been proposed more than once, and have as often failed to be put in practice.

One of the most serious wants existing in this City is cheap and clean lodging-houses for men of limited means. As matters stand at present, a clean bed cannot be secured for less than fifty cents, and a great many dirty ones are let out for the price. New-York has necessarily a surplus population of emigrants seeking employment, of persons out of employment temporarily, and of others working for almost nominal pay. All these require clean lodgings just as much as their more aristocratic fellow-creatures residing in the regions of wealth and luxury, and there can be no reason why they should not have them, and that, too, for ten cents per night. To illustrate the present shifts and inconveniences with which an emigrant has to put up, we will imagine the case of one who has just arrived from the old sod, with only a few dollars in his pocket. First of all he lands at Castle Garden, and unless he is extremely lucky, he leaves it quickly to wander around a great and strange City, without a friendly hand to guide him, a prey for all the rascally land sharks hanging around various corners, seeking whom they may devour. In all probability, bewildered by the strangeness of all about him, and the persistent importunities of the "runners," he allows himself to be conducted to a strange boarding-house, where he is unmercifully fleeced, and out of which, when all his money has gone, he is turned unceremoniously.

BOARDING-HOUSES AND RUNNERS.

These houses, as a rule, though happily there are some one or two exceptions, are little better, if any, than houses of prostitution, and are the resort of thieves, loafers and swindlers. The first floor is set apart as a sitting and bar room, and the upper floors for sleeping apartments. Three or four beds are placed in a single room, and in each bed two, and sometimes three, persons sleep together, while the rooms themselves are almost choked up with trunks, valises, clothing, &c., presenting anything but an inviting or tidy appearance. Most of these houses employ "runners," who hang around Castle Garden and waylay emigrants as they leave the building. Inside the Emigration Depot a few of these "runners" are allowed, but these for the most part represent decent houses, and emigrants would do well, if they intend to accept the services of "runners" at all, to employ those found within the building, and to disregard the importunities of those outside, however emphatic their assurances. Owing to the exertions of the Commissioners of Emigration great improvements have been made recently in respect to runners. Only a few years ago, hardly a week passed without furnishing instances of young girls being entrapped by these fellows into houses of ill-fame, where their ruin was effected. In a similar manner, young men have been induced to live a dishonest life by the artful incentives put forth to induce them to follow a career of vice and crime. It is in this respect that these boarding-houses are a curse. The inevitable bar-room, which is ever to be found in these places, is to the emigrant what the candle flame is to the moth. He hangs round it until his money is all gone, drinking, drinking, drinking, and what with the incessant drink, the many "friends" with whom he is sure to meet, who are always "dry" and often "dead broke," and the thieves who will rifle him of what he does not spend, he soon finds himself a penniless stranger, and wakes up to the bitter truth that all this time he has been losing opportunities of employment. He has spent each day in eating, drinking, swearing, and probably gambling. Thus it is with hundreds and thousands of emigrants who land at Castle Garden, and thus it is the record of the Criminal Court of this City shows so large a percentage of criminals of foreign birth. Having first been robbed themselves they turn to robbing others, driven to it by the presence of starvation, and no prospect of immediate relief. The bar, the dice-box, the cards, and the insinuating voice of the tempter, all combine to demoralize the mind of a young emigrant, away from home and friends. If he does not turn to stealing, then is he left to seek employment under the most straightened circumstances, often having to make the City Hall Park his nightly resting-place, and a crust of dry bread with a drink of cold water his daily food. Perhaps, after enduring hardships that none can imagine but those who have drank of the bitter cup to its very dregs, he finds employment on a paltry salary, with his clothes all worn and seedy, and carrying his wardrobe on his back. Situated as he is, a respectable boarding-house is out of the question, and if he goes to anything like a decent lodging-house, he has to pay each week the better part of his insignificant stipend. He has either to do this or sleep in some miserably dirty hole, with disgusting vermin for bedfellows, and drunken, brutal, debased and criminal men for companions. An emigrant who has been forced to the latter says that, even on this plan, living had cost him *per diem* as follows:

Breakfast, 15 cents; dinner, 15 cents; supper, 10 cents; bed, 15 cents, thus costing $3 85 per week on the very lowest fare that it is possible for a working man to live. His description of the beds in these houses is truly revolting, and his remarks about his room-mates equally so. In a letter to a friend he says: "The bed was a tumble-down ricketty old thing with an old straw matrass swarming with lice, fleas and bugs, and covered with an old army blanket, evidently innocent for several months of any acquaintance with soap and water. My companions comprised some of the viles. They swore and drank, while many were common thieves and vagrants, entertaining as supreme a contempt for honest labor as any pampered scion of European aristocracy. There was no accommodation for self ablution; in fact, such a thing among a crowd like that would have bordered on the absurd. They would have scorned it."

He says, however, that there were decent men among them and as he writes, "like myself forced to this sort of thing."

Thus it is that thousands live in the City of New-York. Many of them who have simply been driven to their condition by a stroke of illfortune, soon rise out of the mire into which they have fallen, and in a short time they leave for more congenial, and cleanlier resting places. Others there are who are constant lodgers from year's end to year's end at these miserable dens, until they begin to regard them as a home, and become confirmed, irredeemable loafers from whom no better things can be expected. There is little, if anything, to be hoped of men when they become so degraded as to be satisfied and happy under such circumstances.

LONDON LODGING-HOUSES.

In this matter of cheap lodging-houses London is ahead of New-York, though the system there is by no means as perfect as it might be. Still the plan there adopted is a good one, and it can be easily improved upon. The lodgings are provided at fourpence (8 cents) per night, or two shillings (50 cents) per week. The building to which we refer is a large six-story one, with six rooms on each floor, and a window in each room. It is all well ventilated, and each man has a separate bed. The large rooms contain five iron bedsteads, and the small rooms three. The rooms and beds are kept scrupulously clean, no dirty person being admitted. The whole is under the supervision of the Inspector of Lodging-houses, and a code of rules, prohibiting drinking, smoking, gambling, &c., in the building hangs on the walls. The place is closed at midnight, so that all persons must be in by that hour. Should any lodger return in an intoxicated condition, he is refused admittance. In the basement is a large kitchen, supplied with ranges, and all appurtenances for cooking. Several tables and benches are in various parts of the room, besides several closets for dishes, plates, &c. Here those of the weekly lodgers who desire to do so can cook and provide for themselves. A strange and not altogether unpleasing sight is to see them, strong, stalwart men, as they cook their beefsteaks, or any other provision they may have chosen. Not the least pleasant spectacle is the evident good-feeling that exists among the inmates. Notwithstanding their comparative poverty they seem happy, and hold up their heads with a free and independent air, not seen in men who content themselves with the filth and misery of the unlicensed cheap lodging-house.

The necessity for cheap lodging-houses cannot be more forcibly exemplified than by the statistics of the number of station-house lodgers. There are, in all, in this City 33 station-houses, including sub-stations, and each of these affords accommodation for homeless wanderers. The Sixth Precinct records the following as the number of lodgers who sought shelter during the first week in August:

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Aug. 1	—	17	Aug. 5	—	10
Aug. 2	7	12	Aug. 6	—	10
Aug. 3	12	—	Aug. 7	4	10
Aug. 4	5	12		—	—
Total				28	71
Total males and females					99

And this in the Summer months. In the Winter time this number is at least quadrupled.

City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening last in Broome-street Chapel, 32 members present.

The President, W. W. CORNELL, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. Reports from pastors were read giving a favorable account of the progress of the Society during the month. A summary of the reports is as follows: Sermons preached, 68; prayer meetings held, 83; class meetings, 70; families visited, 1,460; sick persons visited, 123; families prayed with 429; pages tracts distributed, 58,000; conversions, 44; net increase, 40 persons; baptized, 16; females attended, 5; Sunday-school sessions, 74.

The Board passed resolutions awarding the contract for building a mission in Eleventh-street to Messrs. JAMES C. HOE & Co. and G. F. CODDINGTON. Also approved plans presented for chapel in One-Hundred and Fourth-street. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts during the month to have been $1,879 78, and expenses $2,026 87. Reports from standing and special Committees were presented and acted upon, after which the Board adjourned.

Little "All Right"—He Makes an Appearance at Police Headquarters—His Uncle Charged With the Larceny of $3,500.

The long-mooted question whether or not the little Japanese acrobat survived his tumble from the dome of the Academy of Music has at length been definitely settled; for yesterday afternoon the little favorite played a minor part in a serio-comic piece enacted at Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street.

About 5 o'clock, while Inspector LEONARD sat in his office, Mr. THOMAS MAGUIRE, one of the managers of the Japanese Troupe, came in in a great state of excitement, and attended by a coterie of friends, all as highly excited as himself.

Mr. MAGUIRE stated to Inspector LEONARD that one of his troupe, FOO-KEE-MATS, had stolen $3,500, and he asked for his arrest. The matter being fully explained, it appeared that MAGUIRE was ready to swear that he had given FOO-KEE-MATS the $3,500 to pay to the troupe, and LUMPRELL, the Interpretor, was ready to swear that the troupe, one and all, had told him that they had not received the money. There appearing from these statements to have been embezzlement, if not larceny, Inspector LEONARD dispatched with the party Officer TIEMAN, of the Detective Force, to make the arrest. Arriving at the Revere House, the officer was piloted at once to a room, which it was said contained the object of his search, as it did, and more. In the room were a Mr. SMITH and his wife, the recreant Jap, FOO-KEE-MATS and little ALL RIGHT. This party were enjoying themselves in the consumption of rich viands and fine wines, when Officer TIEMAN and his party entered, but that event broke up the feast and brought on at once a most energetic war of words between the Smith and Maguire factions. From the torrent of talk—at times decidedly epithetical—that fell during the time that elapsed between the arrest and the incarceration of FOO-KEE-MATS, it gradually appeared that there was a business trouble at the bottom of the matter, and that trouble was chiefly little ALL RIGHT. SMITH, it seems, had come out from Japan with the troupe, and, in San Francisco, had sold his interest in the speculation for the sum of $15,000. It is alleged that he has since hovered about them, and that yesterday afternoon he visited Jersey City, in company with his wife, and persuaded ALL RIGHT and FOO-KEE-MATS to come with him to this City, with the intent to abduct the two from the Maguire troupe. To make this part of a very complicated story intelligible, it must be remembered that during the time the Maguire and Risley troupe were performing at the Academy of Music the same parties had a second troupe performing in other parts of the country, and it appears that ALL RIGHT and FOO-KEE-MATS have been with this second troupe since the departure of the original troupe for Paris. It was the second troupe that arrived in Jersey City on Saturday, and with them the two much coveted Japs.

SMITH succeeded in the purpose of his Sunday visit and bore back to New-York, in triumph, ALL RIGHT and FOO-KEE-MATS, the latter, it appears, being an uncle of the lofty tumbler. But the Smith triumph was short-lived, the watchful MAGUIRE was on his track and soon came up with him in company with Officer TIEMAN. On the demand of the officer for the person of FOO-KEE-MATS, SMITH, seeing nothing but a gentleman in citizen's dress, denied his authority, and, when shown the shield, didn't care a bit for the authority, but finally altered his mind, and the entire party walked around to Police Headquarters, attended by an excited crowd, the elder Jap apparently as much lost in wonder as was John Gilpin's horse when that gentleman rode his famous race. In the Inspector's office, however, little ALL RIGHT seemed to have become firmly convinced that *hari-kari* was to be performed upon his uncle without loss of time, and he clung to his lady friend, sobbing and crying in genuine childish terror and distress. Kind-hearted Inspector LEONARD had the Interpreter explain to the little fellow that his uncle would not be harmed, but he appeared to doubt the barbarian's word, and his tears still came down as copiously as ever.

It would scarcely be of interest to describe in detail the scene at Headquarters. The struggle over ALL RIGHT, for such in reality it seemed to be, was protracted and bitter; epithets were freely bandied, and MAGUIRE was intent on making a charge against Mr. and Mrs. SMITH of abduction, which Inspector LEONARD refused to take. Finally FOO-KEE-MATS was escorted to a cell and locked up, first taking a tearful farewell of ALL RIGHT, who was then borne off by the SMITHS. FOO-KEE-MATS will be produced before the Tombs Police Court this morning, upon the charge of stealing the $3,500, when the Smith-Maguire troubles will doubtless be fully investigated and adjudicated.

It will please the many admirers of ALL RIGHT to know that the little acrobat seems to have recovered entirely from the effects of his fall, and is as strong as ever, bearing no visible trace of the accident upon his person. He seems devotedly attached to Mrs. SMITH, and it is asserted that the lady has unlimited influence over him.

Burrstone Quarries in Georgia—A Valuable Discovery.

Another instance of the varied and valuable mineral resources of the Southern States has been furnished by a recent discovery in middle Georgia of a quarry which produces stone equal in every respect, and claimed by many to be superior, to the French burrstone. Until lately the American market has depended exclusively for its supply of burrstone on importations from France, our dealers not having the least idea that the article existed in inexhaustible quantities at their very doors. A gentleman, possessed of considerable geological experience, happening some time after the close of the war to be traveling through the South, had his attention directed to this burrstone quarry in Georgia. On examining it, he was surprised and delighted to discover that it bore a remarkable resemblance to the French stone. He then subjected it to proper tests to ascertain the nature and proportion of its component parts, and was gratified at being able to pronounce it an article of undoubted merit. The interest of several New-York capitalists was next enlisted in the matter, and under their direction, a scientific examination of the quarry was made. This examination resulted in the confirmation of the first report, and in a short time thereafter a regular stock company was formed for the working of the quarry. The stone obtained from this source contains, as a general thing, less lime and iron than are found in the imported article, and, for this reason, its qualities for practical uses are said to be superior. In Georgia, both fresh and salt water formations of stone are found. Those who are familiar with the uses of burrstone understand that the fresh water formation is more compact, and contains less flint than the salt water stone. Hence, in mills, the former is employed in the grinding of materials requiring extra fineness, while the latter is used chiefly to pulverize substances that admit of a coarser grain in their consumption. Another important feature of the subject is the cost of working the quarry and delivering the stone in the market. The American Company state that in this particular they are highly favored. The quarry is situated on the Savannah River, about one hundred miles below Augusta, and is easily reached by vessels. The expense of transportation thence to New-York is much less than it is from France hither, and this, in connection with other circumstances, enables the Company to offer the stone at unobjectionable rates. At present the Company employ at the quarry thirty men, but steps have been taken to increase the number to a hundred. The blocks of stone vary in size from a foot square to six and ten feet across the surface. It will perhaps be interesting to the uninitiated to know that many of the millstones in common use are not of one solid mass, but consist of several small pieces securely cemented together. Much of the stone which comes from France is in small pieces, and this is attributed, in a great part, to the approaching exhaustion of the quarries. In Georgia, the supply has the appearance of being unlimited, and the belief is expressed that this country, at least, will never want for an abundance of the material in question.

The discovery is a valuable one, and will probably prove an incentive to still further developments of the mineral wealth of the South. Within the past ten years more than one company has been formed to operate mines in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and possibly other Southern States. The failure of the South to discover the rich mineral products which abound in many sections of its soil has not only been a matter of standing comment at the North for years, but, at last, has even created surprise to its own people.

New Buildings—The Catholic Male Orphan and the Inebriate Asylums.

Among the buildings about to be erected in this City, are the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island, which will be under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum at the corner of Fifty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

This is to be erected by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and, as its name indicates, is to be used for the reclamation of drunkards.

It will be constructed on the pavilion plan, that being the only one that admits of an adequate supply of light and pure air being afforded to all the inmates. The centre building will be 64 feet wide by 176 feet long. The kitchen building will be 28 feet wide by 76 feet long; each of the wings will be 44 feet wide by 58 feet long; the pavilions will be each 29 feet wide by 121 feet long; and each of the corridors will be 17 feet wide by 58 feet long. Each of these will comprise two magnificent structures, except the centre building and kitchen, which are single structures. The cellar will be used for the warming and ventilating apparatus, and for the storage of fuel.

The first floor of the centre building will contain two large dining-rooms, 80 feet wide by 64 feet long; with a large hallway through the centre, dividing the dining-room. There will be also on this floor twenty-two rooms for the inebriates in each wing or side of the pavilions. At the rear are washrooms, water-closets and baths. There will be also a large hall running from the centre building through the pavilions and wing, and a corridor from the centre building to pavilions. At the rear of the dining-room will be the kitchen, set apart from the centre building, with a connecting range of iron floor and iron roof. In the rear of the dining-room in the centre building are two large pantries for the use of the dining-rooms. At the front there will be four large rooms, to be used as offices and the rooms of reception for visitors. The second floor will be occupied by a large chapel in the centre building, 60 feet by 30 feet, with adjunct vestries or robing-rooms, 10 feet by 12 feet each, and 22 rooms for inebriates.

The third story of the centre building will be fitted up with four large rooms, each 18 feet by 20. The two wings and pavilions will contain large dormitories with closets and washrooms. The height of the cellar is to be eight feet; the first floor, twelve feet six inches; the second floor, twelve feet; the third floor, eleven feet. attic, twelve feet, with Mansard roof and ventilating turrets or pavilions.

The structure will be of brick, the architecture being of the Mediæval style.

CATHOLIC MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This building is to be erected at the corner of Fifty-second-street and Madison-avenue. The main building will be 168 feet long by 44 feet wide. There will also be two wings and a small building set apart for the use of the officers of the Institution.

The first floor of the main building is to be fitted up as a school-room, with four compartments. There is to be a large hall in the centre, and at the two extreme ends are large wooden stairways, ascending from the cellar and the basement up to the attic. The basement of the administrative building is to be devoted to industrial purposes, and the basement of the two wings to dining-rooms, to accommodate eight or nine hundred children. On the first floor of each wing there will be dormitories extending from front to rear, and the private rooms of the "Sisters of Charity," who will attend the building, and have the entire management of the institution. They will occupy rooms at each end of the dormitories, which are 140 feet long by 38 feet wide. The second floor will be occupied by six school rooms, 38 feet by 22 each, and there will be a long hallway in the centre running the whole length, and an oratory for the use of the Sisters, in which mass will be said daily. The second floor of the two wings will be used for dormitories, corresponding with those on the first floor. The third floor of the administrative building will be devoted to the same purposes as the second floor, except, instead of the oratory there will be a suite of private rooms. The fourth story will be used as dormitories in the wings, and in the administrative building for the rooms of the domestics and others employed in the institution.

The structure will be of brick, and in the Mediæval style of architecture, which appears to be the favorite one at present for all public institutions. Its cost is estimated at $375,000. The plot of land on which it will be erected is 200 feet by 160. The institution is specially designed for orphan children under the age of seven.

Sermon by Rev. Thomas Levy.

The Thirteenth-street Welsh Presbyterian Church was crowded last evening, upon the occasion of a sermon by Rev. THOMAS LEVY, of Swansea, South Wales, who recently came to this country upon leave of absence for the benefit of his health. The discourse was based upon the words found in the book of Jonah, fourth chaper, tenth and eleventh verses, and was both eloquent and instructive.

The reverend gentleman is known as the leader of the Temperance movement at home, and the translator of Mrs. STOWE's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and other English works, into the Welsh language. On the occasion of his departure for this country, an immense farewell gathering of the people of Swansea took place, at which the Mayor of the city presided, and many other eminent gentlemen were present. Mr. LEVY intends to return homeward by one of the steamers of Wednesday next.

Grand Base Ball Match.

The third match of the championship series will be played to-day at the Union ground, Williamsburgh. On this occasion the Atlantics will meet the famous Mutual Club for the first time this season. The match has been arranged upon very short notice, but a large crowd will undoubtedly witness the meeting between such well-known clubs. All manner of rumors are afloat as to who will and who will not play. DICK HUNT is said to be sick, and MARTIN will be unable to take part in the game, his physician positively forbidding it. An absurd story is current that PRATT will play in the Atlantic nine, but this, of course, is all nonsense. No matter who plays or how they play, the game will attract people from all parts of the country.

Metropolitan Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above the sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 4	30.213	30.224	30.222	30.220
Monday, Aug. 5	30.233	30.222	30.223	30.226
Tuesday, Aug. 6	30.240	30.230	30.224	30.231
Wednesday, Aug. 7	30.222	30.200	30.181	30.201
Thursday, Aug. 8	30.200	30.184	30.173	30.186
Friday, Aug. 9	30.172	30.163	30.154	30.163
Saturday, Aug. 10	30.134	30.080	30.123	30.116
Week mean				30.192
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Aug. 6				30.240
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Aug. 10				30.080
Difference, or Range				0.160

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 4	64.00	74.02	73.01	70.43
Monday, Aug. 5	72.02	81.04	72.04	75.33
Tuesday, Aug. 6	70.00	74.05	72.08	72.43
Wednesday, Aug. 7	70.00	74.18	70.03	71.40
Thursday, Aug. 8	68.00	76.02	70.04	71.53
Friday, Aug. 9	68.02	72.85	72.02	71.00
Saturday, Aug. 10	72.01	82.02	70.06	74.97
Week mean				72.48
Maximum at 3 P. M. of Aug. 10				83.10
Minimum at 5 A. M. of Aug. 4				63.00
Difference, or Range				20.10

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour. Miles.
Aug. 4	N. E.	N. E. by N.	N. E. by N.	102.70	4.279
Aug. 5	South.	N. W. by N.	East.	30.50	1.262
Aug. 6	S. E.	N. E.	S. E.	113.50	4.729
Aug. 7	N. E. by N.	East.	S. E. by S.	103.95	4.331
Aug. 8	N. W. by N.	S. E.	S. E. by S.	106.00	4.416
Aug. 9	S. E. by E.	S. E. by E.	S. E. by S.	135.00	5.625
Aug. 10	S. W.	S. W.	West.	131.80	5.492
Total distance				723.45	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M. Amount.	2 P. M. Amount.	9 P. M. Amount.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 4	10.	8.	10.	9.33
Monday, Aug. 5	2.	3.	3.	2.66
Tuesday, Aug. 6	10.	10.	8.	9.33
Wednes'y, Aug. 7	10.	9.	10.	9.66
Thursday, Aug. 8	10.	8.	8.	8.66
Friday, Aug. 9	10.	10.	8.	9.33
Saturday, Aug. 10	10.	5.	10.	8.33

Remarks.—Rain occurred on the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th of August. Duration of actual raining, thirteen hours and forty-five minutes. Depth fallen, 1.55 inch. Thunder occurred on the 9th and 10th. Lightning on both occasions, very little. The depth of rain that fell on the 9th, 0.57 inch; that on the 10th, 0.84 inch. No igneous meteors observed, either last night or this morning, lightning excepted.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

FUNDS ON DEPOSIT.

PATRICK KEEFE lives at No. 477 Greenwich-street, and on Saturday night met SARAH SMITH in the Fifth Ward, when he accompanied her to a room occupied by herself. Previous to his entrance to the premises, PATRICK placed $40 in his boot, and soon after leaving SARAH he found that the funds so deposited had been removed. Officer GAMBLE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the woman, and as there appeared to have been no other person in KEEFE's company, she was locked up for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

CONSOLATION FOUND.

JOHN MAXWELL, No. 18 Market-street, came to the bar and related that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning he encountered a lady in the Bowery, named JANE KANE, and accompanied her home, giving to the domicile no more particular location than the Bowery. While in her room, his money amounting to $20 left his pocket, and, not believing it disappeared of its own volition, he charged JANE with stealing it, and she was taken into custody. The complaint being made out against JANE, she inquired of the Clerk: "'An wat does that feller charge me wid stealin'?" "Twenty dollars." "Oh! by the powers that's nothin' but petty larceny, and I won't git but six months, any how!" Having found this consolation in her knowledge of the law, apparently gained by a long experience in its application, she disappeared into the cool recesses of the prison, being committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

A LARCENY.

HENRY SEIGEL, No. 250 Broome-street, alleged that CHARLES W. PATTRI had entered the premises and stolen a quantity of clothing and miscellaneous articles of the value of $36. PATTRI was committed for examination.

EXCISE CASES.

ELIZA QUINN, No. 331 Ninth-street; PATRICK MCGUIRE, No. 416 East Tenth-street; CHARLES SMITH, No. 33 Bowery; EDWARD SCHWARTZ, No. 121 Canal-street, and LOUIS BOHDENBURG, No. 592 Grand-street, being each detected in selling liquor without license, gave bail in the sum of $100 each to answer the charge when called upon in the Court of General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SMITH, JUSTICE.

AN ALLEGED ASSAULT.

On Saturday evening a difficulty occurred in the tenement-house No. 118 Christopher-street among several of its inmates, in the course of which a woman named MARGARET BURKE either accidentally fell or was thrown from the balcony to the street, a distance of twelve feet, and so seriously injured that she had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. Roundsman THOMPSON, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested MURTY GRIFFEN, his wife, ELLEN GRIFFEN, and his mother, MARY GRIFFEN, on suspicion of having thrown the woman from the balcony, and locked them up. Yesterday the parties were arraigned upon the charge, and were committed by Justice SMITH, acting magistrate, for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MADISON PARK.—People living in the vicinity of Madison Park have the pleasure at last of seeing that favorite ground surrounded with an iron fence. It is a wonder that the old wooden slats that formerly took the place of a fence, should have been allowed to remain even as long as they did. As yet the new fence is not quite completed, there being a small section on the southeast corner that is wanting, but in a few days the entire work will doubtless be finished. The base of the fence is formed of smooth elongated blocks of granite. This is surmounted with an iron railing of a somewhat plain, but very neat and tasty pattern. At the distance of a yard from the fence, the ground has been prepared for flowers, plants and shrubbery, so that by another season the Park will present a truly beautiful and attractive appearance. Its close proximity to a number of first-class hotels renders it a convenient resort for the guests, so that not only permanent residents of the neighborhood, but strangers, enter into the enjoyment secured by the recent improvements.

A TERRIBLE CASE OF NEGLECT.—A daughter of Mrs. MARY HEALEY, aged 8 years, died on Friday evening last in the tenement-house No. 354 Water-street. The mother being utterly unable to bear the necessary burial expenses, applied on Saturday to the Board of Health for a permit and was referred to Mr. GEO. KELLOCK, Superintendent of Out Door Poor, for assistance. Mrs. HEALEY visited No. 1 Bond-street, exhibited her permits, and was informed that the remains of her child would be removed that evening. Up to 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon no one had appeared to take charge of the body, and as decomposition had set in, and was progressing rapidly, the mother and her children were forced to leave their room, and the other tenants became much excited and alarmed at the offensive odor permeating the building. The distracted mother applied to Inspector WALLING, at Headquarters, yesterday afternoon, and he telegraphed to Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Ward, to have the remains removed to the Morgue. One of the Health clerks agreed to furnish a coffin, and it was understood that the matter would be attended to.

FUNERAL OF JERRY O'BRIEN.—The funeral of the late JERRY O'BRIEN, who was executed on Friday, at the Tombs, for murder, took place yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 39 Christopher-street. Gen. MURPHY, under whom JERRY served in the Fenian movement upon Canada, superintended the arrangements. From the time that the body was taken to the house, until its removal from thence to Calvary Cemetery, the sidewalks in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling were almost continually thronged with persons of both sexes, and all ages, who were attracted thither by a hope of obtaining a view of the corpse. The Police, however, prevented the entrance of any one into the house, except relatives and intimate friends of the family. At the hour of the funeral, not less than 2,000 people had gathered in the street in close proximity to the house. Twenty carriage loads of mourners accompanied the remains to the grave.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer DALLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, noticed yesterday morning, at daylight, that a man giving the name of PAUL LARON was acting very suspiciously in Sixth-avenue. He stopped the fellow, examined the bundle he carried, and found that it contained some valuable ladies' dresses. While taking the prisoner to the Station-house, LARON attempted to escape, and ran across Washington Parade-ground, but he was soon overtaken and locked up. In his possession were found a set of burglars' tools, a Malacca ivory-handled and gold-mounted cane, inscribed "P. V. KING, from J. S. TAPPAN," and a quantity of wearing apparel. The property is now at the Mercer-street Station-house for identification, and the prisoner is retained to await the owners. He is a Frenchman and 31 years of age, and evidently a professional, though he is unknown to the Police.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, Officer BAUMBURY picked up a man apparently insane and conveyed him to the Station-house of the Fifteenth Precinct. Shortly afterward information was taken to the Station-house that the man was LEWIS SAPPHO, aged 38 years, a native of France, and resident at No. 40 West Thirteenth-street, and that he had during the night entered the room where his wife was asleep and dealt her a murderous blow with an iron bar, fracturing the skull. Roundsman THATCHER was at once dispatched to the house, where he found the woman suffering from the wound described, and being utterly uncared for he conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital. Yesterday morning SAPPHO was taken before Justice SMITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and some of the officers being of opinion that the insanity was feigned he was committed for an examination and to give time for the collection of further evidence.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock, a child three years of age named LENA ELDER, fell from the fifth-story window of No. 60 First-avenue, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified....Yesterday afternoon, while HUGH MCGUIRE was driving his coach in Bloomingdale-road he was met by a woman named MARY HUGHES, who requested permission to ride to Manhattanville, and the request was granted. When they had reached One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street she opened the door and attempted to jump out, but in doing so her hoop-skirts caught in the step and she was dragged some distance and severely injured. She was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, and the driver was detained at the Thirtieth Precinct Station-house for investigation.

A NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING THE DEAD.—There is now on exhibition at the Morgue the body of a man that is being subjected to an experimental process of preservation. The body is that of a drowned person, and is supposed to have been in the water three days prior to its recovery. It is inclosed in a metallic case, made perfectly air-tight, and, as yet, although forty days have elapsed since the commencement of the experiment, shows no signs of decomposition. On the contrary, the body appears to harden each day. This result is obtained by forcing the air from the case and supplying its place with a certain gas, which the discoverer claims contains the requisite preserving qualities. He even expresses the belief that the body in course of time will become as hard as stone.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—The proprietor of a lager-beer saloon, named PHILIP HEYMANN, was found dead at his place of business, at the intersection of the Johnson-street plank-road and Flushing-avenue, E. D., about 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. From some papers found beside his body there appears to be no doubt that he committed suicide. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and resided alone. In one of the papers found, which is dated the 11th of August, he says he has been twenty years in the country; that he joined the army for the purpose of getting an enemy's bullet in his heart, but failed. His will is a very curious document. In it he demands that his landlord pay the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum $33 50, which he claims to be due him. If the landlord does not comply HEYMANN's ghost will visit him.

MINOR ITEMS.—A boy named ROGERS, residing at No. 609 Greenwich-street, was drowned yesterday morning while fishing at Pier No. 48 North River. The remains were recovered, and Coroner WILDEY notified....PETER WILLIAMS, of No. 3 Peck-slip, fell off Pier No. 28 East River, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and was rescued by Officer CREIGHTON, of the Fourth Precinct....ANDREW MULLANEY, of No. 35 Washington-street, fractured his leg by a fall on the pavement while quarreling with ANDREW MURRAY, of Brooklyn. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. .....The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the North River at Pier No. 48. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest.

PRIZE FIGHT SPOILED.—Two New-York pugilists, bearing the same name, that of SHANNON, met at the rear of Calvary Cemetery yesterday morning, and commenced a very spirited mill, but before they got fairly warmed the cry of "Police!" was raised, and the aspirants for fistic honors left the ring and fled, followed by about one hundred roughs who had assembled on the ground. They scattered in all directions, just in time to save themselves from the clutches of the Police, who were in strong force from all the precincts in the Eastern District.

THE OLIVER-STREET ARSON CASE.—THOMAS A. LAMBERT, who was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of having set fire to No. 66 Oliver-street, as fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning. The evidence in the case was read by Fire Marshal BAKER and duly sworn to by the witnesses, when the prisoner was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions without bail. LAMBERT is a native of Galveston, Texas, 29 years of age, and denies the charge.

ROW IN A DRAM-SHOP.—An affray occurred late on Saturday night in the liquor-store of JAMES HALTON, No. 123 First-avenue, between the proprietor and WM. KELLY, of No. 13 Prince-street. It appears that KELLY entered the place and commenced the row by striking an old man, when HALTON interfered. During the *melée* KELLY was struck several times on the head with a slung-shot or club. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant escaped arrest.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A SOAP FACTORY.—The soap factory of MORGAN BROS., Nos. 37 and 39 North Fifth-street, E. D., was fired by an incendiary, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and the building damaged to the extent of $50. A barrel of shavings was placed along side the factory and set on fire, for the purpose of burning down the building, and but for the prompt action of the firemen an extensive conflagration would have resulted.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered by Officer NEALIS, of the First Precinct, in the store No. 35 Pearl-street, occupied by MILLER & CARR, produce merchants. When the door was broken open the Police found the flames in a closet in the counting-room, and they kept them down with pails of water until the firemen arrived. Damage about $150, fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—A young man named JOHN GORMAN was arrested by Officer LEE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, at a late hour on Saturday night, charged with feloniously assaulting EDWARD BOYLE, a bar-tender at the liquor saloon No. 267 Grand-street, E. D. It is alleged that the accused, after being ejected from the saloon, threw two paving-stones at BOYLE, but neither struck him.

A TILL-TAPPER CAPTURED.—About two weeks since the proprietor of a grocery store at the corner of South Sixth and Third streets, E. D., caught a colored man, known as BUCK ELLISON, in the act of tapping his till, but ELLISON escaped by slipping out of his coat. On Saturday night Officer HOLLAND, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, managed to secure the depredator, and he was locked up.

A SUICIDAL ATTEMPT.—A young German named LOUIS KALB was arrested on Saturday night for intoxication, by the Eleventh Ward Police, and locked up. Soon after he attempted suicide by hanging himself to the cell door with his suspenders. He was cut down and resuscitated by doorman MOORE.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Yesterday evening a boy, named CHARLES GERRISH, was drowned in East River, foot of Twenty-fifth-street. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PROJECTED BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER.—Although little has been made public of late concerning the proposed bridge over the East River, it is understood that the gentlemen who have the matter in charge have by no means abandoned their intention to urge forward the commencement of the work. Two or three points, both on this and the Brooklyn side, have been submitted as proper places on which to rest the ends of the bridge, but it is the impression that a structure nearly covering the present route of the Fulton Ferry boats will be the most acceptable to the managers. In anticipation of the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the patronage of the boats, it is said the Union Ferry Company has taken measures to secure a large number of shares in the new enterprise. The subject of building a bridge across the East River is one that interests so large a proportion of the communities in both cities that it is extremely desirable the commencement of the work should not be unnecessarily prolonged.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT FORT GREENE.—The usual religious services were held yesterday afternoon at Fort Greene. There was a large congregation present, and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. WATERBURY, Rev. Mr. HODGE (of the Seamen's Bethel, New-York), and others, who portrayed the great importance of salvation.

OVERBOARD.—MICHAEL O'CONNOR, residing at No. 101 Third-place, accidentally fell overboard from one of the Fulton Ferry boats on Saturday night, and was rescued in an exhausted condition by the ferry hands. He was given in charge of officer BROWN, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, and taken to his home.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.—A youth named PETER BURNS, aged 17, was detected about 12 o'clock on Saturday night in breaking through a front window of a house in Marshall-street, as supposed with felonious intent. Two others with him escaped. BURNS was arrested and locked up to answer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A boy 16 years old, named WM. MCCORTON, was arrested by Officer MCKENZIE, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, on Saturday, for setting dogs to fighting in Myrtle-avenue. He was taken before Justice BUCKLEY and fined $10.

NEW-JERSEY.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour Saturday night a man named HAYWOOD, living at Union Hill, started to walk from the Hoboken ferry to his home, the cars having stopped running. When he had reached a point about half-way between the toll-gate on the Paterson plank road and his residence, he was set upon by three men, one of whom knocked him down with a club stretching him senseless, after which they rifled his pockets, taking therefrom about $30 contained in an ordinary leather wallet, and an American silver watch, (Waltham make,) valued at $35. They also took from his finger a valuable seal ring. When the victim recovered his senses the thieves were gone, and as he had no chance of overtaking them he made the best of his way home, concluding that the next time he went to New-York he would get back in time to take the cars.

THREATENING ARSON.—A case of threatened arson occurred in Jersey City on Saturday night, in which the coincidence of names, considering the parties are not related, was somewhat singular. One WILLIAM PURCELL was arrested by Officer PATRICK PURCELL, charged with threatening to set fire to the premises of THOMAS PURCELL. On the way to the Police-station the prisoner committed a violent assault on the officer, for which he will be held in addition to the other charge. The case will come up before the Recorder this morning.

SUNDAY BATHING.—JOHN CONNER, JOHN HOLT, FRANK MEYERS and JOHN MURPHY, four New-York boys, were arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with bathing in the canal. Another lad, JOHN HERLY, was charged with playing cards. The penalty is a fine of $5.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Barnard.

Nos.
7—Fuller et al., vs. Bartlett.
15—Pruin vs. Alson.
16—Same vs. Morgan.
17—Same vs. Same.
34—Reynolds vs. Kelly.
44—Lockwood vs. Stewart.
51—Fuller vs. Bartlett.
57—Claflin vs. Wells.
59—Cahill vs. Rumpf.
66—Valentine vs. Schultz et al.
67—McIntyre vs. Fitch.
69—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
79—Lippman vs. Mondell.
78—Waterbury vs. Ross et al.
79—Same vs. Same.
81—Same vs. Same.
90—Stevens vs. Hardman.
92—Archer vs. Linneman.
94—Guthrie vs. Durgan.
103—Ford vs. Gilmore.
106—Ashworth vs. Hale.
116—Pettingill vs. New-York and P. P. Co.
118—Rowland vs. Simpson.

Nos.
119—Same vs. Same.
120—Same vs. Same.
121—Same vs. Same.
122—Same vs. Same.
123—Same vs. Crocker.
124—Same vs. Blossom.
125—Same vs. Minzesheimer.
134—Foby vs. McDonald.
151—Moore vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
153—Schuyler vs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
161—Fitzgerald vs. World's Paper Stock Co.
168—Stevens vs. Hardman.
180—Downs & Co. Manufacturing Company vs. Hill.
190—Magnam vs. Gretz.
191—Collier vs. Jaffray.
194—Cotton vs. Billings.
197—Claflin vs. Dodge.
215—Ford vs. Gilman.
217—In re. Wynns et al.
222—Krohne vs. Hanlon.
224—Nicholson vs. Stenton.

MARINE COURT.

Adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th.

Arrest of Alleged Murderers in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 10.

A man named JOHN L. REED was arrested by Capt. RHINEHARDT, of Precinct No. 5, last night, on suspicion of murdering SAMUEL P. JACOBS, an old man who died from the effects of blows inflicted upon him with an ax at the fire-brick works of HALL & SONS, at Black Rock, on the evening of the 2d of March last, by some party at the time unknown. REED had worked in the establishment with JACOBS, and was one of the witnesses before the Coroner at the time of the inquest. He has been under the surveillance of the Police since the time of the murder.

On Thursday evening, a man named FREDERICK THORNTON, formerly a ticket agent on the Grand Trunk Railroad, was arrested by CHARLES MARVEL, special officer of the Central Road, at the Erie-street depot, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of GEORGIETTA CARKRIFF, at Forest Lawn Cemetery. THORNTON is the individual who is supposed to have been seen by different persons in company with the girl on the day of her murder; who was observed in the dead-house after the body was placed there; who was present and manifested much interest in the proceedings during the first day or two of the investigation by Coroner RICHARDS—the person who has been so diligently sought after, and for whom another was taken in charge by the Police and discharged after examination. Some days since it was discovered that THORNTON had gone to Chicago, and Detective SIMMONS was dispatched thither to arrest and bring him back to this city; instructions were also given to Officer MARVEL at the Erie-street depot to watch for him, and take him into custody if he should make his appearance. He came on Thursday night, about 8 o'clock, on the Grand Trunk train, was arrested, and handed over to the Superintendent of Police, by whom he was committed to jail.

How Divorces May be Obtained in Chicago—A Sample Case.

From the Chicago Post, Aug. 9.

Last Spring, a young man named OLIVER P. MCILRATH, an employe of the firm of AUSTIN, CLAPP & Co., became tired of his wife, and brought suit for divorce, though he had very little testimony to offer. He alleged in his declaration that his wife was too old for him, and that she had deceived him as to her age when he married her. He also declared that he had been a resident of Chicago for more than a year, and that his wife deserted him in January, 1865. His attorney, BENJAMIN HASKELL, testified as to the non-residence of his wife, and two witnesses as to the desertion. There was no defence, and a decree of divorce was entered the same day. A notice of the decree was then published.

All this time Mrs. MCILRATH was in Cleveland, where she was provided with a boarding-house by her husband, only two weeks before the suit was commenced, and where she was maintained at his expense, receiving letters and money from him frequently. The publication of notice required in case of a non-resident defendant was made in the *Western Merchants' Price Current*, a paper which is chiefly devoted to the markets and the advertisements of wholesale merchants, and is very rarely looked at by ladies. Of course Mrs. MCILRATH did not see it. Her first notice of the proceedings was the announcement that a decree had been granted. She came to this city immediately, and has now made application to have the decree of divorce set aside. All the facts stated above were substantiated, not only by her own testimony, but also by the affidavits of MCILRATH's own father, mother and brother. MCILRATH lived with his wife in Cleveland until last April. The attorney who swore as to her non-residence knew nothing of her or her residence except what his client told him. Ten witnesses who swore as to the desertion, and said they were well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. MCILRATH, are entirely unknown, even by name, to Mrs. MCILRATH. Upon the hearing Judge VAN BUREN declared that beyond a doubt this case presented more odious features than any case that he had heard or read of. At the same time he signified his intention hereafter not to receive in his Court as legal publications the insertion of advertisements in unknown periodicals. He also seemed inclined to the opinion that something is necessary to be done to weed the Bar of persons practicing as attorneys who can be, in violation of their oaths, guilty of the practices pointed out in their pleadings; and he at once ordered the decree to be opened, and granted to the defendant twenty days to file an answer.

That Sea-Serpent in Lake Ontario Once More.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Union & Advertiser*, writing from Sodus Point, N. Y., Aug. 7, tells the following:

"Considerable excitement prevails here at the discovery of a veritable sea-serpent just outside the piers at the harbor entrance. Some men employed on the public works saw the monster some days ago and reported it, but it was thought they were mistaken. Others saw it afterward; and yesterday four or five men in a boat came full upon it, riding the crest of the wave, its head elevated, they say, several feet above the water, and its huge form entirely visible near the surface. They described it as about thirty feet long and as large around as a man's body, resembling, as it lay on the water, the 'Liberty pole,' which is of those dimensions. As they rowed after the creature its head descended into the water, and it glided near the surface for some time, affording them a good view till, alarmed at their approach, it plunged down, disappearing in the depths. Efforts will be made to capture it alive for exhibition, but there seems not much chance of its being secured by a hook, and a net could hardly go deep enough. There can be no doubt now, however, of the existence of such prodigious serpents in the lake."

Measures to Secure Immigration into Tennessee.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, Aug. 8.

Under a charter granted by the last Legislature, an organization has been formed in this city to dispose of lands to immigrants from the North or Europe. It has already secured the control of large tracts of the best lands in the State, and it proposes to sell such lands in limited tracts on long time to industrious and worthy settlers. The advance in the value of reserved tracts when the country is filled up will make the profit of the company, whose main purpose is to bring in a sufficient laboring population to develop the immense resources of our State. The company has already received many letters from parties with means who desire to settle in Tennessee, and expects to locate at least fifty families this Fall. Most of these will be Hollanders who have means, and who will have small farms in a community of which the town is to be called Haarlem. The climate, the soil, the mineral resources, the geographical position, all invite settlers to Tennessee, and it is certain that political troubles and disadvantages cannot last a great while, for still the right comes uppermost, and always in the end is justice done. A circular from this immigration movement to land owners is in press, and will doubtless be soon extensively circulated. The objects and modes of operating will be made extensively known in the North through the newspaper Press and coöperative societies.

Burglaries in Monroe County.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 10.

On Thursday night a heavy burglary was committed in West Henrietta—the burglars succeeding in stealing $800. It appears that they employed a hackman to drive them to Henrietta under pretense of going to see a woman, but their real object, as now discovered, was to rob. They visited the store of MARVIN WILLIAMS, and breaking open the safe extracted $150 and $50 in postage stamps. They then entered the office of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, and, blowing open the safe with powder, stole between $450 and $600, mostly national currency. There was one note of $100 among the bills. Mr. WILLIAMS, on entering his office yesterday morning, found his safe door all broken to pieces, and his papers strewn about the floor. The burglars escaped without detection. RICHARD PUNCH, the hackman employed by these men to drive them to Henrietta, was arrested last evening on suspicion of being an accessory to the robbery.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR scarce and in good demand at an advance of 25c.; Superfine $7 75@$8 25; Extra $8 75@$9 25; Family $10@$10 25; Fancy $10 75@$11 25. WHEAT in good demand and tending upward; No. 1 Red $2 05@$2 07; White $2 25@$2 27. CORN dull and nominal. OATS active; sales at 51c.@52c. for No. 1. RYE quiet at 95c.@$1. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON steady at 26c.@26½c. for Middling. WHISKY steady at 30c. PROVISIONS firmer; 200 hhds. sold at 12c. for Bacon Shoulders; 15c. for Clear Rib, and 15½c.@15¾c. for Clear Sides. HAMS quiet and unchanged. BULK MEATS—13c. for Sides. MESS PORK held higher with no sales; $24 was the general figure. LARD held at 12½c.; buyers offered 12c. to a limited extent. BUTTER dull at 16c.@19c. for Central Ohio. CHEESE dull. EGGS dull at 14c. MONEY easy at 8c.@10c. EXCHANGE dull. GOLD 139⅝.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR is in fair demand and lower on Double Extras; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 50 for Red Winter; $12 50@$13 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 05. CORN dull; sales, 11,500 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1. OATS and other grains are scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL $2 25 ℘ 100 lbs. MILL FEED is in good demand; Shorts $23@$24; Shipstuffs $28 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—5,300 bushels Wheat, 17,500 bushels Corn, 2,500,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Corn, 984,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 10.

COFFEE—Sales, 9,000 bags on private terms. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR dull; the market favors buyers, and declined 25c.@50c. on all grades. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.; good to prime White, $2 30@$2 50; choice Red, $2 38@$2 40; good and prime, $2 20@$2 30; fair, $2@$2 15. CORN dull; White, $1 12@$1 13; Yellow, $1 13@$1 17. OATS, 70c.@77c.; in bulk, 75c.@76c. RYE, $1 45@$1 50. SUGAR very firm; the importers' stock is light. PROVISIONS—The stock of BULK MEATS and BACON is 3,500,000 lbs.; the market is quiet for large lots and steady for jobbing for consumption; prices unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT moderately active; Spring has advanced 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 Winter Red at $2 05; No. 1 Spring at $1 85@$1 86; and No. 2 at $1 80@$1 83, closing steady. CORN steady at 96c.@97c. for No. 1, and 90½c.@91½c. for No. 2. OATS more active at 54c.@55c. for No. 1, and 53½c.@54c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK $22 75@$23 75. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. LIVE HOGS fairly active at $6 60@$6 85 for good to extra. SHEEP firm, at $4 25@$5 for fair to best. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 137,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

TOBACCO steady. COTTON heavy. HEMP firm. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT heavy and declined 5c.; Spring, $1 52; good and prime Fall, $1 90@$1 96; prime and choice Red, $2@$2 05; fancy do., $2@$2 10; prime and choice White, $2@$2 12; fancy do., $2 20. CORN heavy; White, $1 07@$1 15; Yellow, 97c.@$1 05; Mixed, 90c.@97c. OATS easier at 50c.@55c. RYE firm at 90c., without sacks. PROVISIONS quiet; MESS PORK, $24@$24 25. BACON—Clear Sides, 15½c.; Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c. LARD heavy. WHISKY firm at $2 05, free. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 sacks; Corn, 6,000 sacks; Oats, 3,800 sacks; Rye, 112 sacks.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

COTTON firm and unchanged; sales 350 bales; Low Middling 26c.; receipts 92 bales; exports 1,533 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR—Superfine $8 50. CORN firm; White advanced 2½c.; Yellow Mixed, $1 20; White, $1 35@$1 37½. OATS in demand at $1 15. PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides 16c.@16½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 21½c. Gold, 139⅞. Sterling Exchange, 52¾@54½. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜ ℘ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR quiet; sales 500 bbls. at unchanged quotations. WHEAT quiet; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 97. CORN dull and nominal; held firm at $1 for No. 2 Western; buyers and sellers wide apart. OATS nominally unchanged. Other articles quiet, and without change. RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 108,700 bushels. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 10.

TOBACCO—Sales 161 hhds., Lugs to Medium Leaf, $3 15@$16 75. FLOUR firmer at $7@$11 75 for Superfine to Fancy. WHEAT—Firmer at $1 75@$1 96 for New Red and White. CORN dull at 97c. for Shelled and delivered. OATS—New, in bulk, 53c.@55c. MESS PORK $23 75. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21½c., packed. LARD in tierces, 12¾c. RAW WHISKY, in bond, nominal at 30c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 10.

PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged. COTTON steady. FLOUR dull; old stock heavy; new Wheat extras, $10@$10 50. WHEAT firm; new Pennsylvania Red, $2 35@$2 40. RYE steady; new, $1 30@$1 35; old, $1 45. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 22. OATS steady.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

COTTON firm; Fair 28c. CORN, $1 10@$1 20. OATS, 50c.@55c. PORK, $26@$26 50; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.@13½c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $9@$10. LARD unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR firm; choice country Extras, $10. WHEAT firm and scarce; No. 2, regular delivery, $1 98. OATS firm at 70c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Aug. 10.

WHEAT firm but unsettled; No. 1 Red at $2 18@$2 20; No. 2 at $2 08@$2 10. CORN in fair demand and lower; held at 95c. for No. 1 mixed. OATS firm and in good demand at 67c.@68c. for old, and 64c.@65c. for new.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 10.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to two buyers, which resulted in the sale of 100 bales, the market closing firm at 24½c. for Low Middling.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 10.

COTTON has declined ½c.; sales 125 bales; receipts 125 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 10.

COTTON quiet but firm; sales 44 bales Middling at 25½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 10.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 54c. RESIN steady at $2 80@$7 50.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 52¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅝; Gold, 140.

[Advertisement.]
Mrs. Child seems to have discovered the "fountain of perpetual youth;" in her popular "Romance of the Republic" she evinces all the vigor and buoyancy that marked her earliest writings, but adds to these the wisdom and serenity that characterize a beautiful old age.

[Advertisement.]
BARNEY WILLIAMS' house, and JOSEPH FATMAN's house, of Bath, L. I., were saved from burglars by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, on Monday night last.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Denmark	July 31	Liverpool	New-York	
Pereire	Aug. 1	Havre	New-York	
Java	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Boston	
Hammonia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	New-York	
Wm. Penn	Aug. 3	London	New-York	

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Propontis	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Queen	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Aug. 17	New-York	London.
Cleopatra	Aug. 17	New-York	Antwerp.
Teutonia	Aug. 17	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, BRAZIL, &C.

Georgia	Aug. 14	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	Aug. 15	Havana.
Rising Star	Aug. 21	Aspinwall.
South America	Aug. 22	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 11.—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—James O'Connor, Leon de Bruy, Joseph Hart, John Miller, N. D. Jenkins, John McCulloch, Miss E. Higgins, Rev. D. Beattie, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Cady, John Cady, Jr., A. H. Deans, Wm. Lockhart, Mrs. Ferguson, Alexander and Jessie Ferguson, and 264 in the steerage.

In steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New-Orleans—J. V. Lovell, H. Gububur, J. Syme, G. A. Gill, William Coleman, J. M. Raymond and wife, J. Newton, J. Lynch, O. Roh and wife, Mrs. Luce and child, G. E. Tybring, W. F. Marsh, O. Remington, W. Coleman, James Teller, E. E. Shelton, D. Merritt, Capt. Cooper, J. Keller, H. Marks, P. Gallagher, wife and child; J. Fuch, J. H. Towne, E. Carne and wife, Miss Bristol, Miss Price, E. S. Peck.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Dr. E. T. Perkins, T. Homcerde and wife, J. B. Duffenbacher and wife, Chris. Constant, Miss Bessie Warren, F. Peyre and wife, Dr. L. Southard, A. Packard, E. Habbey, Mrs. T. Bachelder, Mrs. Sarah Peterson, Mrs. Thos. Whittier, Revs. A. Cicho, A. Ford, C. Galliani, J. Pinasco; W. H. Codington, P. Wynants, wife, infant and servant, C. H. Beckwith, wife, daughter and child, Ed. Hoffschlager, Mrs. P. Bartlett, Capt. C. H. Baldwin, wife and 2 children, Miss Tolfree, Mrs. Maria M. Matthews, Geo. O. Shreeve, wife, 3 children and servant, Byron M. Watson, Rev. D. P. Cheney, wife, daughter, niece and 3 children, Capt. C. E. Mowry, David Sunderland, Rev. W. M. Martin, F. K. Arnold, Mrs. J. B. Olmsted and two children, J. R. Whittier, Hugo Cookesley, Henry Winter, John T. Wyman, R. C. Johnson and wife, Andrew Walker, wife and child, C. F. Sanderson, H. Ginhler, Mrs. C. L. Brace, Rev. A. B. Earle and wife, J. C. Hawkins, C. H. Nicholson, W. H. Bevins, Dr. Livingston and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Martstrom, Mrs. Stilson, C. B. Ingraham, Capt. J. Duenas, G. H. Fulton, Gen. Lawrence, wife, child and three servants, Mr. de St. Robert, E. Anson, H. Tenadore, B. Danieli, W. Salter, H. W. Bellows, E. Reyes, A. Banare, H. Chattellier, J. Berthe, Fred. Collier, E. Auzerias and wife, T. Ordean, M. D. Velasco, Mr. and Mrs. Kugerman and child, E. Kugerman, J. N. Cobb, F. Cordes and wife, Capt. J. E. Robinson, wife and child, J. T. Aviles, Chas. Jussett and mother, Jacob Smith, C. D. Geaconimi, J. Bion, Geo. Strahl, R. Chappell, Osmond Casar, John Daghtman, Fred. Chime, wife and child, John J. Bancker, F. Thane, D. W. Clegg, Wm. Leanstrum, Jos. Schiedges, P. Ferrain, Wm. F. Randall, Geo. W. Wells, Mr. Vandervoort, B. F. Barker, Robt. Flint, wife and two children, B. Vanarme and son, Barto Pellomus, wife and two children, Mr. Oneto, wife and three children, E. W. Gray, Levison, J. Rogers, Richard Duvall, J. Jacobs, Mrs. J. Duffy and infant, D. Forsyth, wife and infant, Wm. A. Tyson, H. Weibush, D. Frazer, R. Winter, J. Merle, Pearsol, E. and B. Steele, C. W. Carlini, T. Shurtleff, wife, child and father, J. Girod, wife and daughter, H. Baron, O. Callen, A. Stanford and daughter, A. McClean, J. Winter, wife and four children, Miss Annie Kelly, N. Ross, L. Dodgson, H. W. Elliott, John Banks, Mrs. Naylor and child, Jos. Hart, R. Flores, R. Morales, J. Lemonton, J. McNaughton, G. W. Beby, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, G. W. Hennington, Mrs. Bretton, Miss Mary Gown, and 120 in steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Mrs. George C. Freeman, two children and servant; Mrs. W. B. Scranton and two children, Thomas E. Whitney, J. W. Hayes, Miss E. Scott, Mrs. W. M. Walsh and child, Mrs. J. T. Patterson, E. Rohrer, H. Rothschild, J. T. McCoy, A. Thalheimer, S. F. Kline, Frank Smith, J. H. Roper, Mrs. E. F. Campbell, child and servant; W. W. Montgomery and wife, Mrs. A. Z. Bailey, two children and nurse; D. H. Hopkinson, R. P. Adams, J. W. Roberts, H. R. Christian, H. Kenneworth, Wm. Dixon, Mrs. J. W. Clark and three children, Richard Hartley, J. W. Linsey, A. Z. Bailey, R. Turnbold, wife and servant, J. Turnbold, wife and servant, T. Turnbold and wife, E. Saulsbury, R. S. Saulsbury, J. W. Burke, W. A. McSpedden, John L. Seeley, W. A. Wilkinson, A. A. Allen, Levy Josephs, V. Wildman, James H. Carter, Samuel Bell, Miss Simpkins, T. B. Simpkins and wife, E. Bartlett, J. Stanger, Mrs. Giovanni, Mrs. J. P. Keller and child, A. Miller, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 07 | Sun sets..... 7 02 | Moon sets.... 2 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 15 | Gov. Island. 6 04 | Hell Gate... 7 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 11.

Arrived.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwich, Glasgow July 26, and Moville 27th, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. 9th inst., saw steamship Malta, bound to Liverpool.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 9, off Cape Lookout, spoke schr. Ida Birdsall, from Savannah for New-York, with crew sick; supplied her with three men, to assist her into port.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans 4th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 8th inst., 10 miles S. S. W., of Tortugas, spoke steamer Kensington, from Boston for New-Orleans. Same day, saw brig John M. Burns, bound N.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Hartson.

Steamship Rising Star, Seabury, Aspinwall Aug. 3, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Aug. 5, Mrs. Henrietta Boeters, of France, died of peritonitis. Aug. 6, lost overboard, Jas. Mullen, seaman.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 9th inst., at 8:45 A. M., off Frying-pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah. 10th inst., 1:40 A. M., 16 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark St. Ursula, Broughton, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., and 35 ds. from Cape Frio, with coffee to Pendergast Bros. July 28, lat. 19, lon. 59, had the tail end of a hurricane from N. W. to E. N. E.; sustained no damage. Sld. in co. with bark Catharine, for New-York. Since the 4th inst. had nothing but light airs and calms. 7th inst., lat. 36, lon. 73, passed a vessel, bound N., supposed a brig, with foremast and mainmast-head gone; had lower studding-sail set forward and two jibs aft. 9th inst., lat. 38 20, lon. 73 20, spoke —— Alexander, of and for Provincetown, with mainmast gone, having lost it in the gale of the 2d inst., and who reported having spoken 2 ds. previously the schr. James Lindsey, with both masts gone.

Bark Catharina, (Ham.,) Fokkes, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Brig Jeremiah, Ford, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Camtost, Milne, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Adelaide, Taylor, Port-au-Spain, Trinidad, 19 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Andrew's, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Providence.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. A. Stetson, Linneken, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ella, Norton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 11—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; bark Figiaro, from Walden Island, South Pacific; brigs Bounding Billow, from Bonaire; Mary E. Thompson, from St. Jago; L. Staples, from Turks Island; Mary C. Rosevelt, from Pensacola; Chesapeake, from Newburgh.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 11—Sld. steamship Everman, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11—Arr. barks D. Cornwall, from London; H. P. Lord, Sagua; Thomas, Cardenas; brig John Given, Orchilla.

Below—Bark Industrie, from Leghorn.

Spoken, &c.

Traveler—bark, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, July 23, lat. 10 N., lon. 48.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 25, brig Alice Staritt, Hooper, Savannah; 28th, steamer Rising Star, Seabury, New-York; U. S. steamer Saco, Wilson, Carthagena; Aug. 2, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; brig Penniman, Dickson, Jacksonville.

Sld. Aug. 2, U. S. steamer Marblehead, Fitch, for New-York; July 31, bark Magdalena, Searle, for New-York.

At Rio Janeiro, July 4, bark Cricket, for Boston next day. Sld. June 26, brig Edith, for Baltimore; July 1, bark Shawmut, for New-York.

THE UPRIGHT PATENT TRUNK
DOWLING'S, No. 726 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA
—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 13, Aug. 10, 1867.
16, 22, 19, 30, 61, 36, 4, 64, 5, 39, 20, 11
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 14, Aug. 10, 1867.
26, 76, 42, 9, 49, 44, 38, 58, 17, 1, 13, 2, 33.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 294, Aug. 10, 1867.
62, 39, 11, 15, 77, 42, 36, 28, 71, 70, 17, 73.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 295, Aug. 10, 1867.
32, 65, 72, 26, 33, 22, 6, 39, 56, 40, 35, 50, 24.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 477, Aug. 10, 1867.
25, 21, 73, 10, 18, 66, 58, 75, 48, 15, 19, 54, 42.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 478, Aug. 10, 1867.
46, 72, 7, 54, 21, 2, 77, 23, 26, 42, 55, 12, 67.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 401, Aug. 10, 1867.
31, 27, 47, 7, 23, 2, 89, 75, 68, 15, 62, 18, 40.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 402, Aug. 10, 1867.
36, 65, 52, 78, 14, 58, 41, 46, 66, 5, 39, 23, 8.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.